

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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Austria	9	Libya	9
Belgium	10	Luxembourg	10
Denmark	12	Malta	12
France	12	Netherlands	12
Germany	.....	12	Nigeria	.....	12
Greece	.....	12	Portugal	.....	12
Ireland	.....	12	Spain	.....	12
Italy	.....	12	Sweden	.....	12
Japan	.....	12	Switzerland	.....	12
Lebanon	.....	12	Turkey	.....	12
			U.S. Military	.....	12
			Yugoslavia	.....	12

Experts Offer Grim Analyses Man and His Environment: Can He Survive?

By Wolf Von Eckhardt
FRANCISCO, Nov. 30 (WP).—As our spaceship, having littered the moon, a through polluted biosphere and down into a polluted ocean, the U.S. mission for UNESCO held a national, day conference here about the deadly theme of what is best described as a "Man and His Environment—A View Toward Survival." About 500 representatives of 150 countries, education, science and civic associations from the Campfire Girls and the Dental Association to the Science Teachers and the Red Cross, heard the bad news from the scientists: in the next generation an already hungry world will triple its population. "Theoretically, of course, it is possible to feed the food supply so as to keep the 6 billion or 7 billion people alive. But becoming increasingly clear that it is impossible in practice," said Paul R. Stanford University professor of biology. "Insufficient Harvest" of the United States will be insufficient to feed the population in ten years, if the present rate continues. "The attempt to postpone the world famine all known applications of agricultural technology, such as synthetic fertilizers and pesticides, are apt to wreck the earth with chemical pollution and bring death to all living things," Dr. Sterling Bunnell says. "If we replace fossil fuel power with nuclear power, we exchange hydrocarbon pollution for the equally dangerous and more insidious biologically active radioisotopes, Dr. Bunnell warned. "If we try to extricate ourselves by conversion from fission power to fusion power, we may raise the tritium concentration of the world's water to a level fatal to our species," he predicted. The oceans, despite much hopeful talk, won't get us out of the bind. The idea that our food supply can be dramatically increased by harvesting the sea is "a gigantic hoax," Prof. Erlich said. "Productivity of the sea is finite," confirmed R.W. Risebrough of Berkeley's Institute of Marine Resources. The yield we can expect at best can now provide food for only a fraction of the world's present population, he maintains. "It is no greater than the total amount of waste material now being released by man into his environment." What is more, Mr. Risebrough told the conference in a calmly worded, academic paper, "some marine organisms already contain higher concentrations of both agricultural and industrial pollutants than their terrestrial counterparts." The reproduction of sea birds that feed exclusively on marine fish is dwindling. This (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Drop Seen In Support For NATO People Apathetic In Its 21st Year

By Drew Middleton
BRUSSELS, Nov. 30 (NYT).—Popular support for the North Atlantic Alliance has declined significantly in many member states, where indifference and apathy mark the average citizen's attitude. The backing of member governments remains firm, if less enthusiastic than in the past. Politicians and officials reflect a growing concern over continued heavy defense expenditures. These conclusions are based on reports from correspondents of The New York Times in the capitals of the 14 member nations allied with the United States in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. The soundings of government and public opinion took place last week as NATO's defense and foreign ministers finished preparations for the annual autumn meeting, which opens here Wednesday. The general tone of the reports indicated that NATO, now in its 21st year, faces an uncertain future. There is much to substantiate the view expressed recently by Gen. Sir Walter Walker, commander in chief of Allied Forces, Northern Europe, that the alliance's security is jeopardized by the apathy of politicians and his fear that it would collapse as governments withdrew support as a result of complacency. Warsaw Pact. The initial favorable impression made on the members by the Warsaw Pact's proposals for a European security conference appears to have diminished. Instead the Communist powers' sincerity is being questioned because of the vagueness of the agenda and suspicions that the Soviet Union and its allies want the meeting primarily for propaganda purposes. The formation of a European entity within the Atlantic Alliance appears to be gaining in countries immediately concerned. But peripheral members criticize the idea and others query the entity's usefulness and fear that its formation might accelerate the expected withdrawal of U.S. forces from Europe. As far as the average Briton is concerned, NATO is just there. The Italian regards it much as a household refrigerator: something he needs but not something he thinks or talks about. In the Netherlands, NATO, it is said, is "not a popular institution but something needed to keep the peace." In France, which withdrew from active military cooperation in the alliance in 1966, there is what is described as "wide indifference due to the absence of threat." Only in West Germany does the popular attitude continue to reflect the anxieties of the early 50s, when the alliance took shape. There NATO "provides the sole guarantee of security against Soviet might," the correspondent in Bonn reported. Little Hostility. Little outright hostility was reported. Recent public opinion polls in Norway and Denmark reflected more support and less opposition than might be expected from the attacks on the alliance in those countries. The last Gallup Poll in Norway showed 72 percent for NATO, 18 percent against and 10 percent undecided. In Denmark the figures were 45 percent for, 13 percent against and 42 percent undecided.



DEATH DROP?—These two photographs, published by the Chicago Sun-Times, purportedly show a Vietnamese prisoner of war (top) dangling from a U.S. Army helicopter during interrogation and then (bottom) being dropped to his death.

2 Papers Disclose Reports

Were Captives Dropped From U.S. Copters?

NEW YORK, Nov. 30 (AP).—Allegations came to light yesterday of war prisoners being thrown from U.S. Army helicopters. The reports came in the wake of the disclosures about the alleged massacre of South Vietnamese civilians by U.S. troops at My Lai in March, 1968. An Army spokesman has been charged with premeditated murder of 100 persons in the incident. Statements about the helicopter incidents came yesterday from several Vietnam veterans. The Chicago Sun-Times printed photographs allegedly showing a prisoner being dropped to his death from a U.S. Army helicopter. Pilot's Pictures. The pictures supposedly were taken by a helicopter pilot flying over the area from which the prisoner was allegedly dropped. They were supplied to the paper by Alan Jones, 22, a schoolteacher, who said he had known the pilot for some time. Mr. Jones said the pictures were mailed to his parents by the photographer. Neither Mr. Jones nor his parents would identify him. A letter accompanying the photographs said the helicopter had picked up three prisoners. It went on: "This guy wouldn't talk so out he went. Funny, the other two didn't stop talking after that..." The Minneapolis Star, meanwhile, reported that Fred Sedahl, a former U.S. Navy hospital corpsman from Minnesota, told the newspaper a South Vietnamese interpreter had thrown a Viet Cong prisoner out of a helicopter during a flight to a prison camp. There was no indication of whether the two newspaper reports referred to the same incident. Mr. Sedahl said the incident occurred in December, 1968. It was reported that the prisoner mentioned in the Chicago Sun-Times took place this year. Marines Quoted. The Star said Mr. Sedahl told them he had based his report on conversations with marines who were in the helicopter when the Viet Cong prisoner allegedly was thrown out. Mr. Sedahl said the marines told him the interpreter—tentatively identified as Huynh Do Trac, assigned to the 3d Marine Division at Da Nang—asked the prisoner, "Where are the Viet Cong?" "When there was no answer," Mr. Sedahl said the marines related, "the interpreter threw him out the door of the helicopter. Then turned to the other two prisoners and began questioning them." Mr. Sedahl said the reaction of Americans in his battalion was that the incident was funny. "They said things like 'You should have seen the looks on the other two prisoners' faces,'" Mr. Sedahl said, according to the Star.

On Day of Alleged Massacre

Pilot Cited for Saving 16 Song My Children

By Peter Kihss
NEW YORK, Nov. 30 (NYT).—A helicopter pilot has received the Distinguished Flying Cross for saving 16 children in disregard of his own safety at Song My in South Vietnam on March 16, 1968—the day of an alleged massacre of South Vietnamese civilians by American troops there. The award to Chief Warrant Officer Hugh C. Thompson Jr., 27, of Decatur, Ga., became known Friday. At Fort Rucker, Ala., the warrant officer said he could not answer questions, and the post's public affairs office said he had received written orders from a military judge to refrain from interviews. At least three soldiers had previously reported hearing that intervention of a helicopter pilot or pilots had halted what some witnesses called a slaughter on March 16, 1968, which had led to Army court-martial charges against 1st Lt. William L. Calley Jr., 28, for alleged premeditated murder of 109 persons. Stanley R. Resor, Secretary of the Army, in discussing the case with the Senate Armed Services Committee last Wednesday, said: "During the day, reports received from an Army helicopter pilot who had supported the operation suggested there might have been unnecessary killing of noncombatants at My Lai." My Lai 4 was the raided hamlet in the Song My village complex. The Distinguished Flying Cross, ranked next to the Medal of Honor, was conferred on Warrant Officer Thompson last Oct. 15, about six months after the Army reopened an investigation of the massacre charges. The citation indicated that Warrant Officer Thompson had made two landings in the area—a place that underwent artillery barrages plus gunfire from helicopters. Warrant Officer Thompson had been a member of the 1st Cavalry Division, while performing a reconnaissance mission that day, the citation said. "He spotted 15 young children trying to hide in a bunker and evacuated them to a secure area. Moments later he located a wounded Vietnamese child and disregarding his own safety he again landed and evacuated the child to the Quang Ngai hospital."

150 Spared

Former Spec. Varnado Simpson, 22, of Jackson, Miss., has said 150 of 800 to 700 persons rounded up in the village were spared after orders to stop the killing. Mr. Simpson said he heard from a radio operator that the order had resulted from a protest by the airborne helicopter pilot.

Richard Pendleton, of Richmond, Calif., a former rifleman, was quoted by The Washington Post as saying that "Just before 7 a.m., some choppers flew over and could see what was going on," and a few minutes later Capt. Ernest Medina, commanding the infantry company (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Special Panels Urge Nixon Call a Hunger Emergency

By Jack Rosenthal
WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (NYT).—America is so wide-spread so serious that President Nixon should declare a national emergency, special committees declared yesterday in reports for the House Conference on Food, Nutrition and Health this week. The two of the special committees requested meetings President before the three-day conference begins Tuesday. "I want to deliver the key message," one of the committees, in all published to the poverty commission representatives, a summary of the conference reviewed and evaluated of 26 study panels that published hundreds of recommendations for action. The committee arranged to be critical of the 36 study panels, was said, included only representatives of the poor.

Kansas School On Ex-Missile Site Dedicated

HOLTON, Kan., Nov. 30 (AP).—A former launching pad for a nuclear missile was dedicated here today as a public high school. "On this 27-acre site, an Atlas missile once lay beneath a 120-ton door, ready to travel up to 5,500 miles to carry destruction and death in a nuclear warhead," said Gov. Robert Docking at the dedication of Jackson Heights High School. The \$22 million missile site north of here was closed in 1964. For \$1 the school district bought the land on which the missile base stood and an underground complex.

Opponents of New Mass Rite Drop Leaflets on St. Peter's

ROME, Nov. 30 (UPI).—Traditionalists hired a plane today to shower St. Peter's Square with thousands of leaflets protesting a controversial new form of the Roman Catholic mass. The leaflets lamented "the death of the holy mass." Throughout the nation, in tiny country churches and big-city basilicas, priests used the new liturgy in front of often bewildered congregations. In Rome, however, many churches ignored the most dramatic provisions of the "new mass"—including an "embrace of peace" by members of the congregation, the use of ordinary bread instead of communion wafers and having women read Bible passages. The leaflets fell shortly before Pope Paul VI appeared at the window of his apartment to give his weekly blessing to pilgrims and tourists in St. Peter's Square. He made no reference to criticism of the new mass—which he ordered last April—but said it must be "understood and followed" by Roman Catholics. French Rite Used. Many Roman Catholic churches in France celebrated the liturgy today in the new form. The new mass became effective today in France and in other French-speaking countries, according to the wishes of each residential bishop. Easy Step in Spain. MADRID, Nov. 30 (Reuters).—The new mass rite was introduced in Spain today, where it appears to have been welcomed by the overwhelmingly Roman Catholic population. Although generally conservative, the Spanish bishops have pushed liturgy reforms ahead without reservations.



ITALY—The controversial new Roman Catholic mass went into effect yesterday in Italy. The new stipulates that members of the congregation will carry the chalice of wine and the ciborium of the altar. Here—a boy and girl carry the vessels during a mass in a church in a Rome suburb.

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (UPI)—

Members of the Joint Economic Committee of Congress, in-

members of both political parties, said yesterday that the tax

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Special Panels Urge Nixon

Call a Hunger Emergency

minished from Page 1)

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Denver Is Ended

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Association and the Den-

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Light in Congress See Danger Inflation in Tax Cut Plans

By Eileen Shanahan

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (UPI)—Members of the Joint Economic Committee of Congress, in members of both political parties, said yesterday that the tax store contained in the bill store the Senate, are too ment of these reductions were "grossly inflationary," members said. They proposed a tax reform bill be revoked it would not cause any of revenue to the govern in other words, so that any ing provisions would be effect by reform provisions would increase tax collection. Warning came almost on the a series of votes in the which are expected to be Tuesday or Wednesday, on is to enlarge the amount reduction contained in the

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WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (UPI)—Majority of President Nixon's committee considering the eral oil-import problem was dropping the ten-year tem of import quotas and ing it with a tariff on oil. change would have major reions for the industry and or consumers. The price of ducts would probably de- The impact would differ for of the country, but in general hole petroleum economy be more competitive than rich with prices for crude decision is not final, and, in use, the cabinet task force's tion will be only a recom- ation. The President will the final decision. Although hinet group, headed by Sec- of Labor George P. Shultz, ected to report before the f the year, the President is ly to reach any conclusions the end of January at the

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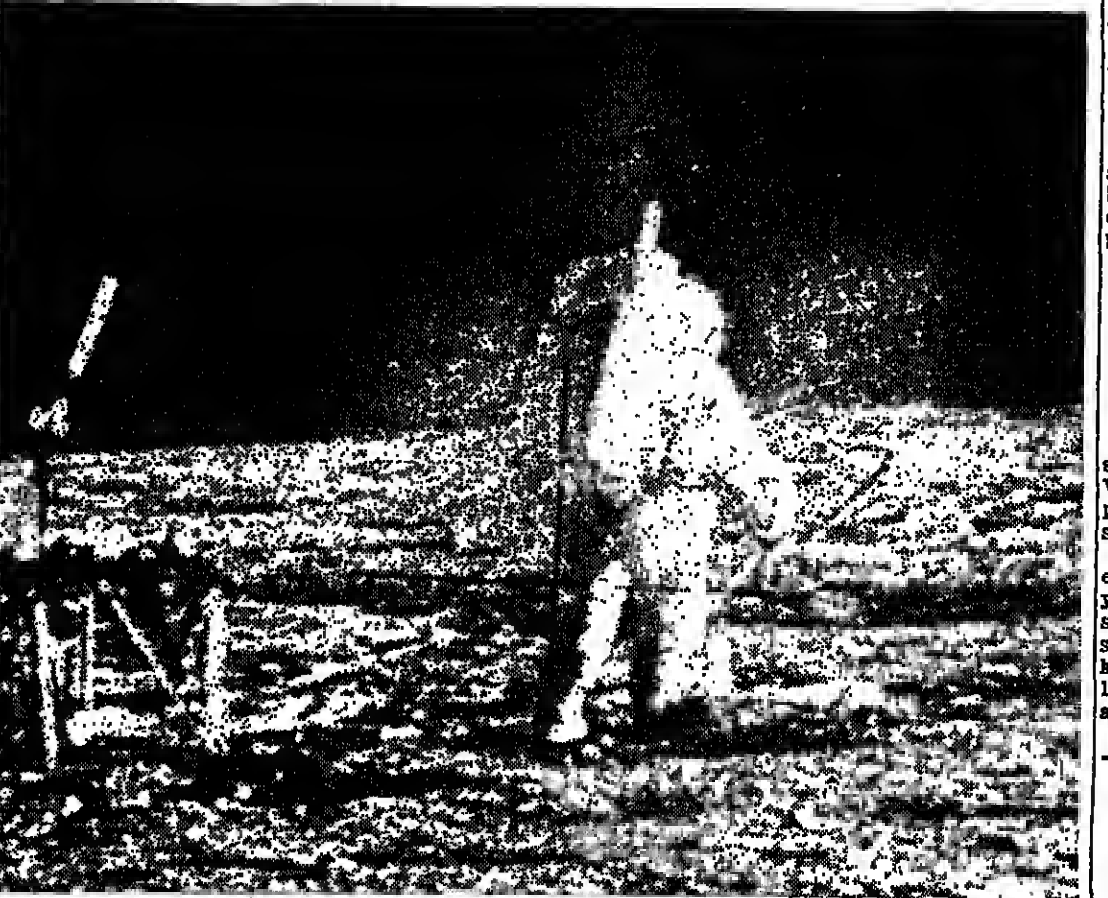
Week School Strike Denver Is Ended

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BACK HOME, ALMOST—Still inside the quarantine trailer, Apollo-12 astronauts, from left, Charles Conrad, Richard Gordon and Alan Bean, greet their families on arrival at Ellington Air Force Base at the Houston Space Center.



GHOSTLY GLOW—An unexplained aura surrounds one of the Apollo-12 astronauts as he goes about placing scientific equipment on the moon during first moonwalk.

Apollo-12 Astronauts Return To Houston 'Proud, Thrilled'

HOUSTON, Nov. 30 (UPI)—Proud, thrilled and happy, the crew of Apollo-12 returned home yesterday to a warm welcome.

"It's great to be back and I do appreciate all you folks coming out here," said Capt. Richard F. Gordon Jr., the Yankee Clipper pilot who looped the moon while Capt. Charles Conrad Jr. and Alan L. Bean hiked on its surface last week. A crowd of 500 greeted the astronauts when their quarantine trailer was unloaded from a C-141 cargo jet that flew them non-stop from Hawaii to Ellington Air Force Base.

The trailer, with the astronauts still sealed inside, was taken to the Marine Spaceport Center, decorated in red, white and blue bunting and carrying the American flag, to be moved from the plane to a welcoming stand. As soon as the trailer got there, the pilots' wives ran up to the side of the isolation quarters and talked to their husbands on an orange telephone. The astronauts huddled around a side window to see their wives for the first time in a month.

Dr. Robert R. Gilruth, director of the Manned Spacecraft Center, greeted the astronauts—all wearing blue coveralls and white caps—after they talked with their wives. He said: "Al, Pete, Dick and Al. We're sure mighty glad to have you back here in Texas. You did a great job and we're all very, very proud of you."

"I feel the way our wives said they felt—proud, thrilled and happy," said Capt. Gordon. Among the astronauts on hand to meet the returning explorers was Neil A. Armstrong, commander of the Apollo-11 mission, which

Eager Muscovites Smash Glass Door In Crush to See Apollo Moon Rock

MOSCOW, Nov. 30 (UPI)—Thousands of Russians eager to see an American moon rock today surged into a Moscow exhibit hall, smashing a glass door and nearly demolishing an Apollo film room.

Thomas Craig, director of the "Education U.S.A." exhibit where the rock [from the Apollo-11 mission last July] is on display, said he was forced to close down the hall for one hour to do temporary repairs and marshal his staff for another influx. "It was the biggest day since we came," Mr. Craig said. He estimated that 62,000 Muscovites viewed the exhibition today despite the temporary shutdown. The staff of 20 Moscow police officers, who joined hands at the doorway, could not keep them back. In the crush to get inside, a tall plate glass door was shattered. Inside, so many persons pressed into a 15x15-foot Apollo film room that its fiberoptic walls were pushed outward and its roof came close to collapse.

Brazilian Jet Is Hijacked Over Europe

Reaches Havana. With 93 Aboard

RIO DE JANEIRO, Nov. 30 (UPI)—A Brazilian Varig Airlines Boeing-707, hijacked while en route from Europe to South America Friday night, touched down in Havana yesterday. Varig officials said the jetliner with 78 passengers and 15 crew members was hijacked after departing Paris for Rio de Janeiro. It was the same plane which was diverted to Cuba last month while on a flight to Santiago, Chile. It was the fourth Brazilian airliner hijacked to Cuba in the past two months.

Today, the plane returned to Rio de Janeiro from Havana. Police would not allow newsmen to interview passengers or crew members. All the passengers who left Paris were reported aboard except the hijacker, identified as an Algerian. The pilot, Capt. Rubens Costa, radioed Varig officials while flying over Lisbon Friday night that a hijacker had taken over and was forcing him to fly to Cuba. The flight had originated in London and stopped in Paris.

Federal Bureau of Investigation agents and Puerto Rican police stood by at the San Juan airport during a refueling stop. A spokesman in the control tower said the pilot called a Brazilian government official from the plane during the stopover. The hijacker was described as small, dark and well-dressed. He boarded the plane in Paris and carried out his hijacking at gunpoint.

Indians Converge On Alcatraz to Back Occupation

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 30 (UPI)—American Indians converged on Alcatraz yesterday to participate in a "pow-wow" with the young braves who have occupied the former prison island since Nov. 20.

Dean Chavers, the mainland coordinator for the Indians on the island, estimated that their number had grown to 400 last night. "People are coming in from all over the country," Mr. Chavers said. He said the pow-wow, which began at noon yesterday, would adjourn "like all Indian meetings, when the business is completed." The Indians have laid claim to the 12-acre island in San Francisco Bay and demanded that Interior Secretary Walter Hickel come to Alcatraz to negotiate its "surrender" for use as an Indian cultural and educational center.

Reporter Jailed For Blackmail

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30 (AP)—Harry J. Karafin, 54, a former Philadelphia Inquirer reporter, has been sentenced to four to nine years in prison and fined \$1,000 for blackmail. Judge Robert N.C. Nix Jr. denied Karafin's plea that he be granted bail pending outcome of an appeal and ordered that he be committed immediately. He had been free on \$30,000 bail while awaiting sentence.

Karafin was convicted Oct. 2, 1968, on counts of blackmail and solicitation of businessmen by threatening them with unfavorable articles in the Inquirer. The district attorney's office contended that Karafin had obtained about \$250,000 through his blackmail schemes.

Gunmen Rob 53 in Church to Tune of Hymns

ADELPHI, Md., Nov. 30 (UPI)—Two gunmen dressed in black interrupted a Seventh Day Adventist church service in this suburban Washington community yesterday, made churchgoers drop wallets and purses in a pile and then forced them to sing hymns while the bandits gathered up the loot and escaped.

Prince George's County, Md., police gave no estimate of the loss. Church Elder Harold M. Lindsay, 50, told the police the men entered the church during a sermon. One man held the 53 members of the congregation at bay with a sawed-off rifle, while the other, armed with a pistol, ordered them to walk single file to the rear of the church and drop their wallets and purses in a pile.

'Car 49 Calling Headquarters; There's Been an Accident...'

MONTEREY, Calif., Nov. 30 (AP)—A rookie policeman was about to issue a ticket to an errant motorist when he discovered he'd left his citation book in the prowl car. The officer went back to his car only to find the front doors locked and the keys dangling from the ignition. Instead of a ticket, the policeman gave the motorist a stern lecture on safe driving and sent him on his way. The officer then climbed into the back seat of his car and tried to fish the car keys through a steel security grating separating the front from the back seats. Rather than leave the back door open and risk having it hit by a passing car, the officer slammed it shut. Only after closing the back door did the rookie remember that there are no inside door handles in the back, a measure taken to prevent prisoners from escaping. In short, he'd locked himself in his own car. Using his wits and a talkie, the officer summoned help. Chief Harold Benadom rescued his rookie, but gallantly declined to name him.

Gallup Poll 40% of U.S. Adults Support Change in Laws on Abortions

By George Gallup
Director, American Institute of Public Opinion
PRINCETON, N.J., Nov. 30.—when the life of the mother is threatened. Forty percent of the nation's adults favor legislation to permit a woman to terminate a pregnancy during the first three months, according to the Gallup Poll. It is estimated that 8,000 legal abortions are performed in the United States each year compared with 800,000 to a million illegal abortions. Adults in their 20s are more likely to favor a law to permit abortion for any reason than are persons over the age of 30, Gallup found. No difference was found between the views of men and women.

Three Roman Catholics in ten expressed support for such a law, despite their church's official ban on the practice of abortion. About eight in ten Jews indicated support for such a law. The following question was asked of a national sample of 1,511 persons at least 21 years old who were interviewed between Nov. 14 and 17: "Would you favor or oppose a law which would permit a woman to go to a doctor to end pregnancy at any time during the first three months?"

Here are the results nationwide and by key population groups:

	No	Favor	Oppose	Opn.
National	40	50	10	
College	58	34	8	
High school	37	53	10	
Grade school	31	57	12	
21-29 years	46	50	4	
30-49 years	39	59	11	
50 & over	33	56	12	
Protestants	49	50	10	
Catholics	51	55	11	
Mormons	40	46	14	
Women	40	53	7	

U.S. Students Helping Harvest Cuban Cane

HAVANA, Nov. 30 (Reuters).—Several dozen U.S. students have arrived here to show their solidarity with the Cuban revolution by helping bring in the sugar harvest.

The students, whose arrival yesterday has so far been reported here, seem to be the vanguard of 300 young Americans from many parts of the United States who are scheduled to do two months of cane-cutting during the current harvest.

London Has Gone 4 Years Without A 'Pea Soup' Fog

LONDON, Nov. 30 (UPI).—There has not been a really foggy day in London for four years. The Weather Bureau said today. A spokesman said there was no fog in London during November, usually the foggiest month of the year in bygone days when pollution-packed fogs claimed hundreds of lives. The last "pea soup" fog in London occurred in November, 1965, the spokesman said. A ban on smoky coal fires is credited with cleaning up London's air. The air is clean enough to let the London zoo claim its polar bears "can for the first time be seen with coats of true polar-bear whiteness."

Blast Reported in Siberia

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 30 (Reuters).—A very strong underground explosion in the Soviet Union was registered at 0340 GMT by the Swedish Seismic Institution at Uppsala. The blast was in the Semipalatinsk area of Siberia and had a strength of 6.9 on the Richter scale, the institute reported.

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A high-contrast, black and white photograph showing a close-up of a textured, curved surface, possibly a tunnel or a large pipe. The image is heavily shadowed, with a dark, shadowed area in the center and a lighter, textured area on the right side. The overall appearance is grainy and abstract, with no discernible figures or objects.

WHAT DO YOU DO WITH IT?—Placer County, California, bought a former missile silo near Auburn when the Air Force abandoned it in 1966. The' is still trying to unload the huge hole (80 acres of floor space) and its surrounding 52-acre site to somebody for use as a storage area, a park, a warehouse.

**Agree on Giving
Self-Government**

The proposals transfer control over schools, communications, road transport, tourism and many other activities from regional authority to the provincial council.

Italian-language residents of the province have objected to some of the proposals as government concessions to the German ethnic group. But most of them have said they would accept the changes in the interest of bringing peace back to the region.

The Aito Adige has been troubled with terrorism since 1957, when 5,000 South Tyroleans met at Castel Firmiano and demanded total autonomy. Dynamite and sniping began. Trains were bombed.

money.

In fact, it was not really a bank at all, the police said yesterday. It had been opened without authorization or license and with intent to defraud.

All the money paid in was transferred directly into the four executives' private accounts in real banks.

The men have been charged with criminal conspiracy.

45. Labor party 39, previous Parliament, 49 four fewer seats. Neil 43, Labor 36 and the Socialist party one.

The Social Credit party seeks monetary reform to uphold in Parliament defeat of its leader, V. tell. The movement is generally, as both men picked up votes from S. it, but Labor gained no. The estimated swing

Chou Warns of Aggression By U.S. and Russia Jointly

By Charles Mohr

HONG KONG, Nov. 30 (NYT).—Communist China's Premier Chou En-lai said last night that the people of the world should see the "autumn" wars against the United States and the Soviet Union as the two major powers engage in joint aggression, the Chinese press agency Hsinhua reported today.

In one of the increasingly rare years Chinese officials have rarely made policy pronouncements in person.

Mr. Chou's words did not seem any more moderate than the militant language used in anonymous editorial comment by the Chinese press, and contrary broadcast by the Chinese radio.

Observers also noted that Mr. Chou, 65, was under the

stars is prime minister Hsiao-kuo, after nine years led the Nationalist army to successive victory.

Mr. Hsiao-kuo, 65, remarkably fit, mentally vigorous, complete command of and government. Although have been periodic rising pending retirement, the ways been emphatical

public speeches by major Chinese Communist leaders. Mr. Chou said that "an irresistible revolutionary current" was flowing across both America and Russia.

Mr. Chou was speaking in Peking at a banquet given by the Albanian ambassador in honor of the 25th anniversary of Albanian liberation from Italian and German troops in World War II.

The premier's speech was interesting for a number of reasons. One was that in the last three sessions of the Soviet Union, which seemed to indicate that Peking was abandoning an attitude of conciliation toward Moscow adopted earlier this fall.

Mr. Chou's speech reflected the unique Chinese Communist view of present world politics—a belief that China is the object of a vast conspiracy by world powers anxious to crush it and a faith that the overwhelming majority of the world's population looks to Peking for leadership and inspiration.

Mr. Chou asserted that the United States and the Soviet Union were anxious to suppress world revolutionary struggles and, to do so, were "stepping up their mutual collusion as well as their mutual competition."

Last night he reaffirmed that he had no thought of retreating from this position.

Standing slightly to center, the National party competitive private enterprises the ANZUS pact with the United States as the basis of policy. While hoping withdrawal of troops from it, supports the withdrawal of the New Zealand contingent with the U.S. whereas the defeated U.S. wanted accelerated depositions before Christmas.

Greece Planning For Renewal of

Australia Op

Political Parties

ATHENS, Nov. 30 (NYT).—Greece's army-backed regime announced today it has prepared a new draft law laying down rules for the formation of political parties, which are now banned under martial law.

The new law is one of 18 so-called institutional laws that are to go into effect only when full constitutional rule, suspended since April, 1967, is restored in Greece. The regime has pledged to have the 18 draft laws ready by the end of this year, but it refuses to commit itself to a timetable for the restoration of the suspended constitution.

Scotting at the current U.S.-Russian Strategic Arms Limitation Talks, Mr. Chou said, "They actually are both engaged in arms expansion and war preparations."

"Confronted with these aggressive ambitions and war threats, the people of the whole world should heighten their vigilance, unite and make full mental and material preparations."

"If U.S. imperialism and social imperialism should launch a war of aggression, the people of the world should use revolutionary war to eliminate the war of aggression and send them all to their graves."

Coast-to-Coast Railroad Lin

SYDNEY, Nov. 30 (NYT).—Minister John Gorton golden spike at Broken western New South We day to complete the first uniform gauge rail link to west across Australia. Australia's first railroad laid in 1854, no one had to cross the continent to Perth until yesterday. The first freight train expected to run on the new line.

U.K.-Romania Talks End
LONDON, Nov. 30 (Reuters).—Prime Minister Harold Wilson and Foreign Secretary Michael Stewart have accepted an invitation to visit Romania, a communiqué closing five days of Anglo-Romanian talks said today. The communiqué was issued as Ion Gheorghe Maurer, the Romanian Premier, and his foreign minister, Corneliu Manescu, flew back to Bucharest at the end of the first visit ever paid to Britain by a Romanian head of state.

12

Bonn to Get Natural Gas from Siberia

German Upset Over Soviet Deal

By Lawrence Fellows

Nov. 30 (AP)—The German government today announced it had agreed to supply natural gas from Siberia to West Germany for at least 20 years.

The deal, which is the first of its kind, is a significant step toward closer relations between the two countries.

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A Hard-Headed Opening to the East Brandt: A Man of Vision But No Visionary

By Chalmers M. Roberts

Nov. 30 (AP)—Chancellor Willy Brandt didn't dance all night but he was still swinging at 3 a.m. Saturday morning with Israeli singer Esther Ofarim, a most attractive partner.

The new chancellor was the center of attention at what passed for his inaugural ball, a mammoth press party in the Beethoven Hall here at which several thousand leading Germans, male and female, were present to see and be seen.

Today at noon, the chancellor was relaxed in a tweed coat, sipping a glass of Moselle wine in his official residence. He has decided to stay in the house he occupied as foreign minister instead of moving to the less comfortable home provided for the chancellor.

Willy Brandt in power is the same old Willy Brandt so often seen in Washington and on American television but with the difference that coming to power produces. This is a man of vision but no visionary.

Hard-Headed Realism
For 34 months as foreign minister in the grand coalition under Chancellor Kurt Georg Kiesinger, Mr. Brandt earned respectability for his Social Democratic party. Now, in coalition with the Free Democrats, he is in a position to push forward some of the ideas he and his associates have long been thinking about.

The simple fact is that Europe, East and West, is changing and Mr. Brandt is trying to take advantage of the changes to bring about reconciliation.

Publicly, Mr. Brandt has proposed most of the changes, especially in relation to Poland and East Germany.

The West Germans sense the longing in the East for more ties to the West, above all Eastern Europe's need for economic benefits obtainable from West Germany. There is a hard-headed realism about the Bonn approach to Moscow, Warsaw and the East German capital in East Berlin.

Mr. Brandt's men impress one as pragmatists who have analyzed the Communist world, who know nothing is going to happen in a hurry but who also know that the time has come to break the old patterns of this cold-war years.

Under the Umbrella
Under Charles de Gaulle, France tried to create a special relationship with the Soviet Union, independent of the United States. But that is not Mr. Brandt's way. He knows that whatever he does can only succeed if it comes under an umbrella of Soviet-American relations reasonable enough to permit his openings to the East, known here as Ostpolitik. For that reason he hopes there will be no changes in the



Willy Brandt

American troop levels in Western Europe and he hopes for the success of the Soviet-American strategic arms talks now under way in Helsinki.

But Bonn today is not the Bonn of yesterday. Today one seldom is asked about possible American relations to German moves, one hardly hears mention of the American position on this or that issue. The alliance is taken for granted but

West Germany is on its own. The days of the "economic giant and political dwarf" are gone. Some in Washington say, as Bonn knows, that the Soviet call for a European security conference is simply a device to formalize the division of Europe. Here, however, it is taken as something of an opening, an opportunity not to be grasped too quickly or without preparation but something on which much might be built.

Down the Road
Neither Mr. Brandt nor any of his associates can peer very far down the road with any feeling of certainty. But that they intend to go down the road, step by step and hopefully with full allied cooperation, is beyond doubt. So far, Bonn feels, there has been understanding in Washington of what the new government wants to do.

Even the change in American ambassadors here fits the pattern. The new envoy, Kenneth Rush, is a former Union Carbide president who feels easier talking of economic issues than about political problems. Consultations, it is said, are more on the strategic than tactical level with the Germans.

Mr. Brandt's personality probably plays an important role. His sense of quiet confidence, his humor, his past clean of Nazi connections that plagued Mr. Kiesinger all help. He is aware that German public opinion favors his opening to the East but that he must move with caution. Americans, of course, know him as the former

mayor of West Berlin and nobody who has held that embattled post is likely to be regarded as about to make a deal with Moscow at the expense of the West.

A critical question is whether all the movement is on Mr. Brandt's side or whether there is, indeed, some meaningful response from the Eastern capitals. The men in Mr. Brandt's government think there are signs of such a response.

German-Polish relations, so long so bad, must be improved if there is any hope of East-West reconciliation. Here in Bonn they cite as a hopeful sign what occurred on Nov. 23 when the German ambassador in Warsaw—he actually is the head of a trade mission with the ambassadorial title, since there are no formal diplomatic relations—called on Polish Deputy Foreign Minister Josef Winiewicz.

The German, Heinrich Boes, delivered a Bonn note calling for talks. But instead of just accepting the note, Mr. Winiewicz opened up a lengthy and serious conversation. The two men spoke in English but at one point the Pole switched to German to express hope for a Polish-German "reconciliation," using a German word (Verwöhnung) in a manner which has greatly impressed the Bonn officials.

Such an incident is a small sign. But it is the sort of sign that Mr. Brandt is looking for now that, as chancellor, he is embarking on what promises to be a most fascinating period in East-West relations.

Sydney Calls Michelangelo's David Obscene

By Lawrence Fellows

Nov. 30 (Reuters)—Vice squad police have seized a poster of Michelangelo's "David" from a bookshop here.

Vice officers also seized three Aubrey Beardsley reproductions.

The shop manager, who was arrested during the weekend, was charged with selling an obscene publication, possessing an obscene publication and resisting arrest. A police spokesman said. Two customers were arrested and charged with offensive behavior and resisting arrest, the spokesman said.

Daniel Thomas, curator of the New South Wales Art Gallery, said: "It is incredible, utterly ridiculous, that a photograph of one of the greatest works of art in the world should be seized as an obscene publication."

The statue of David has been standing in an art gallery in a Roman Catholic city (Florence, Italy) in full view of adults and children for over 500 years—and this is Sydney, 1968."

Heart-Graft Case Dies
STANFORD, Calif., Nov. 30 (AP)—Elton R. Wagenveld, 52, a heart-transplant patient who was admitted Friday for rejection symptoms, died yesterday in Stanford University Medical Center. Mr. Wagenveld received his new heart July 16.

Italian State Workers Plan 48-Hour Strike Over Reform

By Lawrence Fellows

ROME, Nov. 30 (AP)—Italy's three largest labor unions today called a 48-hour strike by all state employees to protest the terms of a government reform of the bureaucracy.

The unions claimed that Premier Mariano Rumor's government had acted unilaterally in putting many of the executive posts in the civil service on the same pay scale. They demanded to be consulted on what they called a "political" decision.

The unions—Roman Catholic, Socialist and Communist—said that they would strike for two days during the first ten days of December to protest the new

bill, which was unveiled on Friday.

The strike announcement came on the heels of a demonstration by striking metalworkers Friday during which 40,000 persons marched through Rome.

Contract Accord Seen
The state-employed metalworkers may agree on contract terms next week after three weeks of negotiations. Labor Minister Carlo Donat Cattin said that agreement was near. He added that there was no progress in the private sector.

The metalworkers scheduled another round of strikes next week. Banks clerks decided to strike on Dec. 4 and 5. They are seeking higher wages and a work shift without a long lunch break.

Schoolteachers and professors also planned strikes in early December.

Hostesses and stewards on all Alitalia airline flights began a 48-hour strike yesterday. They are demanding pay increases and shorter hours.

Milanese Court Orders Return Of Opera's Books

By Lawrence Fellows

MILAN, Nov. 30 (AP)—The investigating judge decided yesterday to return to La Scala all of the administrative books which were seized in mid-October following charges by baritone Giuseppe Zecchillo.

In his charges Mr. Zecchillo, who is a native of Brazil, maintained that public funds had been mismanaged by La Scala management, causing losses of large amounts of money.

The theater was then surrounded by policemen and all the theater's administrative books for the last 20 years were seized.

The judge's action yesterday was considered as a proof that nothing was found in the books to substantiate charges of misuse of funds.

17 Brazil Students Jailed in Kidnapping

By Lawrence Fellows

RIO DE JANEIRO, Nov. 30 (AP)—A naval court has sentenced 17 students to preventive arrest on charges of being involved in the kidnapping of U.S. Ambassador Charles Burke Elbrick.

The students were arrested shortly after Mr. Elbrick was released Sept. 7.

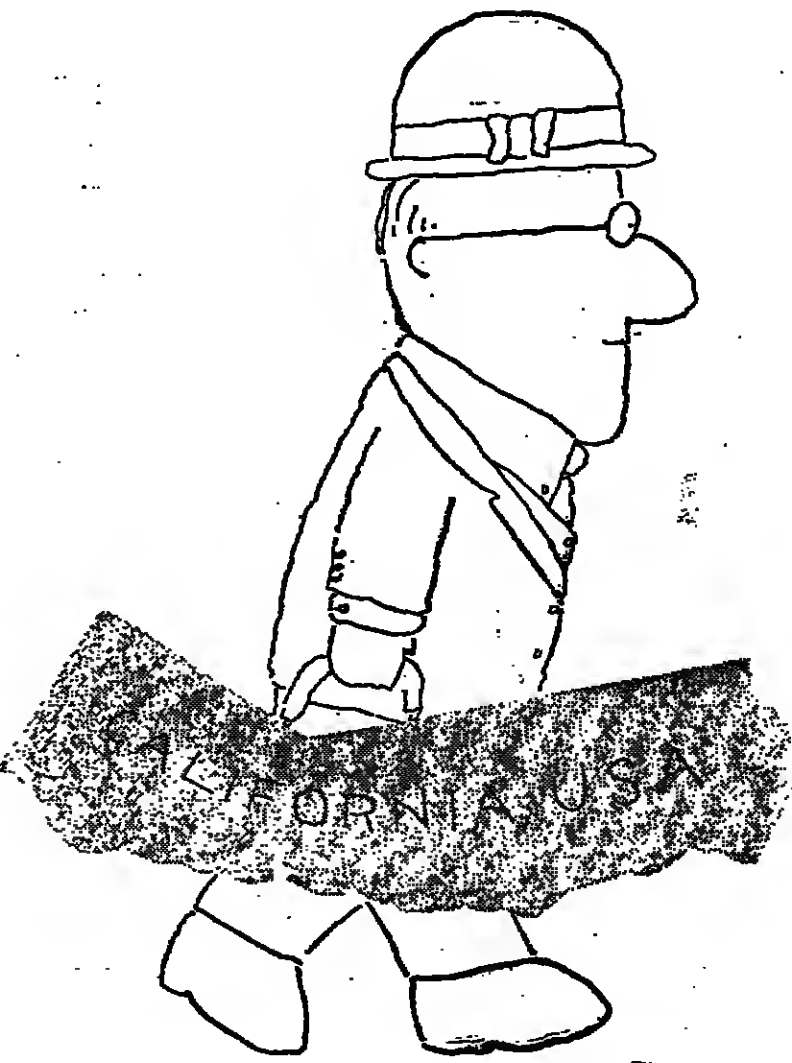
The request for the preventive arrests was made by the district attorney, who asked that the students be held for further questioning.

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Retention of Political Foes Acknowledged by Prague

By Lawrence Fellows

PRAGUE, Nov. 30 (NYT)—The Czechoslovak authorities implicitly acknowledged yesterday that some of their opponents were in jail by indicating that one of them had been transferred to a hospital because of illness.

A prisoner was identified as Mr. Skutina, a television commentator and author who, after dismissal from the state newspaper, had defied the new leadership.

party newspaper Rude Pravo reported that Mr. Skutina had been sent from prison under a court order of Nov. 11 and taken to a hospital.

Arrest of Mr. Skutina after demonstrations marking the first anniversary of the 1968 invasion was officially reported. According to private information, Mr. Skutina developed stomach ulcers in Pankrac Prison. Other sources say he has cancer.

Scores of Prisoners
It is not known whether any charges have been brought against him. Reliable Prague informants say that scores of other political prisoners are being held in Pankrac Prison without any indication as to when, or whether, they will be brought to trial.

Mr. Skutina's last book, published earlier this year, was titled "Prisoner of the President." It told of what his author saw and suffered during a year in jail on political charges under Antonin Novotny.

The present leaders have pledged that no political trials will be held.

One of several dissident intellectuals who were arrested with Mr. Skutina and are still in jail is Ludek Pachman, a chess champion and writer. It is known that he went on a hunger strike in September and again last month. Friends say that he is now taking food again.

Progressive Groups
Mr. Pachman and Mr. Skutina aroused the anger of the new conservative party leaders by maintaining contacts with progressive groups in factories in Prague and other industrial areas.

Pankrac Prison is also an interrogation center for political suspects who are still technically free.

The most prominent among them, according to recent information from Prague, is Maj. Gen. Vlastislav Prochlik, former political chief of the army and head of the security department of the party's Central Committee. He is under orders to report every other day to the prison for questioning on alleged anti-Soviet attitudes.

Mass Trials of Youths
PRAGUE, Nov. 30 (AP)—Jail sentences of up to 15 months—most of them suspended—have been pronounced in mass trials of 173 Czechoslovak youths, charged in stone-throwing, barricade-building riots in the north Bohemian town of Liberec which marked the first anniversary of the Soviet-led invasion.

Rude Pravo reported that 30 trials were concluded through Friday. It said that 40 members of the police, people's militia, army and fire brigades, were injured in the Liberec rioting on Aug. 21, 1968.

The rioters smashed shop windows, looted and caused damage to transport and communications, the newspaper said, adding that damage totaled more than \$35,000.

Several hundred others youths picked up after the nationwide outbreaks are still awaiting trial in other Czechoslovak regions, observers believe.

Mark Soviet Attack

By Lawrence Fellows

Nov. 30 (Reuters).—A group of Finnish today marked the 30th anniversary of Russian attacks on Helsinki.

The attacks and the beginning of the 1939-40 winter war with Germany are commemorated at ceremonies at war cemeteries throughout the country.

To his seeming—enforced allies in the "war on crime," the Nixon party the river recent weeks seems a from Mr. Nixon's pledges to "unite, A calm its anger, ease rible friction, and people together once peace and mutual respect are suspicious of the what they to be an essential strategy. While they to concede Mr. Nixon's need to broaden his Congress—the Democrats all, have done very opening their ranks probably diverse they are disturbed in rhetorical invitations issued to the industry

Whether Mr. Nixon adhere to a rightward course is not entirely the evidence is not 2 the Nixon party. Then, too, it is entirely his liberal allies hope recent behavior is tactical, designed to s his ability to liquidate among the cautious lie Nov. 3. For if there is on anything here that on the fact that Viet overriding problem, in time, it may fit this political survival a further courtesy of



Drawing by Eamon Lewis for the NYT

Washington Aviary—A Temporary Truce

Now the Draft Lottery, But Sen. Kennedy Asks If It's Enough

And ultimately, how would such an army react in Song My? How would it react *after* Song My?



Drafts, such as those shown above at the information center in New York, will be called up under the lottery system beginning tomorrow. The order in which the birth dates are picked at random out of a book will determine the order in which the draftees are called.

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Useful Addresses appears twice a week in the Herald Tribune

Details of How Lottery Works

When Selective Service conducts its lottery today it will pick in random sequence both the days of the year and the letters of the alphabet.

Quotes

DR. PAUL ERLICH, Stanford University biologist: "Some biologists feel that compulsory family regulation will be necessary to retard population growth. It is a dismal prospect—except when viewed as an alternative to *Arsenoides*."

MICHAEL COLLINS, the astronaut nominated to be U.S. assistant secretary of state for public affairs and whose job will be to explain American foreign policy, including Vietnam, to youth: "If we can talk very clearly from a distance of a quarter of a million miles in the space program, I would hope that some of that expertise and technique might be carried over toward opening up the lines of communication which we presently find somewhat constricted, particularly in regard to the youth of America."

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[illegible]

Obesity—Disease Of Civilization

The three-day White House Conference on Food, Nutrition and Health, opening Tuesday, was organized by Jean Mayer, one of the world's leading nutritionists. Frenchborn, and a hero of the French underground in World War II, Dr. Mayer is professor of nutrition, lecturer on the history of public health and a member of the Center for Population Studies at Harvard. His accompanying article, written for The Washington Post, explores one of the subjects that will concern the conference.

By Jean Mayer

WASHINGTON.—The contrast in appearance between the lean, hard, soldier, hunter or pilgrim and the soft, sedentary merchant, clerk or young Buddha is one of the oldest traditions. The most ancient have similarly contrasted mount and plainsmen, nomadic tribes, settled populations living off the fat land. The belief that lack of exercise makes people fat is well known, and has been expressed in classical literature. In one of his best satires, "Quintus et quantus vivere parvo,"

in the past two decades, on the one side of the Atlantic at any rate, the exercise in weight control has been minimized, if not ridiculed. Americans justly proud of being the most active and active group in the West, the sedentary propaganda advocated prolonged self-enforced starvation as a means of staying "in shape." Experimental or clinical sciences have disproved the association of activity and inactivity. For them, activity, this denial of one of the oldest traditions of mankind seems antiquated, at best, a desire to "push" a tad, a miracle drug; it is bolstered by agents derived from two misconceptions, both of them, unfortunately, entirely plausible.

The first erroneous view is that exercise is relatively little caloric expenditure. Were this true, it would follow that high levels of physical activity could be of only small importance in the balance of calories ingested and expended; this balance, of course, determines the development of obesity. A second false idea is that, at any rate of caloric intake, an increase in activity is automatically followed by an increase in appetite and, therefore, a self-defeating as a weight control measure.

Look at Evidence

These two misconceptions have been popularized by clinicians and nutritionists who, though well and extensively trained on other matters, have never had the opportunity of these particular questions. Let us look at the evidence on both points.

The first misconception, minimizing the physical activity, could be avoided by anyone who has carefully perused the "Recommended Dietary Allowances" or "Calorie Requirements" such as have been elaborated by the League of Nations, the U.S. National Research Council, the Food and Agriculture Organization, and the World Health Organization of the United Nations. For example, the daily allowances for men by the National Research Council from 2,400 calories for "sedentary" to 4,500 calories for "very active." Nor does the latter figure represent a limit. Laborers, soldiers, and athletes are advised by the NRC that they require up to (and occasionally more than) 6,000 calories. Surely a factor of more than double daily energy expenditure is not one to be casually dismissed as of no great importance in determining caloric balance!

Yet the reader will recollect that one and newspaper articles, radio talks, and pamphlets put out by municipal and private health departments which, in order to illustrate the value of exercise as a reducing aid, use the following line: "The equivalent of a pound of fat can be melted only by walking thirty-six miles or by swimming for seven hours." The seemingly unobtainable extent of activity cited by the enemies of obesity is a visualization of a performance being accomplished in a single, interrupted stretch.

Energy Expenditure

The energy expenditure accompanying activity takes place whether the activity is performed in a day or a year. If woodchopping for half an hour represented a daily practice, it would be, according to the detractors of activity, calorically equivalent to a mile of body fat a year. Similarly, a 10-hour per day of handball or squash adds up to 16 pounds of fat during the year. Multiply these pounds by ten and you will see that a man would make you disappear in a decade if this type of activity were valid!

Certainly more useful to abandon pseudo-science and, quietly recall that the cost of different types of activity. Such determinations have been carried out with great accuracy for a number of years since 1880, associated with the early measurements of Von Voit and others in Germany, Abwehr in the States and Calvert in Britain. The cost of different types of activity, expressed in terms of an "average" of definite physical character. The cost of walking (in terms of expenditure over the cost of sitting) from 300 to 350 calories per

hour depending on the speed for a 150 pound man; swimming will consume twice as much. The peaks reached in athletic competition may approach 1,200 calories per hour, a rate that untrained individuals would not reach and which even trained athletes could not maintain.

Forgetting such extremes, a caloric expenditure rate of the order of 500 to 600 calories per hour represents a degree of physical activity which can be comfortably endured for at least half an hour by an average healthy adult, even if he is out of condition. A trained man should feel all the better after a full hour or more of such exercise.

2 Brakes on Weight Gain

Even more important, it has already been noted that the cost of activity is dependent on the subject's size. In exercises where no heavy object outside the body is moved, the cost of exercise increases proportionately to body weight. If excess body weight be such that it impairs body movement, the cost of exercise will actually increase faster than does body weight.

The proportionality of the cost of physical activity to weight has another important result: Any increase of caloric intake above the balance level will cause far less of a weight increase in an active individual than in a sedentary person. In other words, the active person will expend some of this extra intake carrying about on the tennis court, the golf course, etc., whatever fat he is storing. By contrast, in the sedentary person, only the slow increase in passive heat loss which follows the expansion of his waistline, and of his body surface, eventually starts matching the daily addition to his caloric consumption of, say, a dessert at supper. In effect, the active man has two brakes on weight gain: increased cost of exercise (a very potent one) and increased basal metabolism.

Let us now examine the second major argument against exercising to control weight, namely, that it is a self-defeating practice. The idea that an increase in activity is true if the subject was reasonably active to start with. The mechanism of regulation of appetite adjusts caloric intake to expenditure so that the body will not burn away its substance if called upon to perform a suddenly increased amount of work. However, this relation does not hold if the subject was inactive to start with. Decreasing activity below a certain limit will no longer be accompanied by a decrease in appetite. This finding explains why "underexercising" rather than "overeating" as such may well be the more important cause of the prevalence of overweight today.

Starting With Rats

As is so frequently the case, studies on small rodents paved the way for observations on human subjects. In the Nutrition Department at Harvard, my colleague, Dr. R. H. Smith, and I studied the way the food intake of white rats varied when their exercise was varied. We used a motor-driven treadmill and accustomed a large group of rats to running on it. Then we divided the large group into a number of smaller groups, which were exercised respectively, for one, two, three, and up to ten hours daily; we measured their food intake during a few weeks of regimen and followed the changes in their weight. We compared them with similar animals left unexercised in their cages.

We found that rats that exercised one or two hours daily did not eat more than did the unexercised rats; indeed, they ate somewhat less. But the animals with restricted activity slowly accumulated weight. From two hours daily onward, increasing durations of exercise were accompanied by increasing food intake, up to a duration of eight hours of exercise, which represented the peak that rats could endure. The weight of the active animals stabilized at a lower level than that characteristic of the sedentary rats. Swimming the animals gave the same result. Below the range of "normal activity," where the adjustment of intake

Snack Foods Offer Nutrition Potential

By even conservative estimates, snack foods occupy a prominent position in the diet of American youth, being in many cases a significant source of young people's daily nourishment. This is also true of large segments of the population below the poverty level, chiefly in U.S. urban centers.

Industry has the freedom to add to the nutritive value of these products as there are no standards of identity for them. Because the nutritional value of some snack foods is often negligible, it would be desirable for the food industry to consider the question of enriching the nutritional content of such foods. This would be especially pertinent in the development of new snack items intended for the adult market.

—From Panel Recommendations

to appetite is very accurate, there is a "sedentary range" where appetite is stuck at a "minimum" value higher than expenditures.

This can be illustrated even more dramatically. Experiments have shown that if rats were prevented from moving at all by placing them in a small tunnel-like cage, they became extremely fat. The genetically obese mice which have been studied in our laboratory are at least ten times less active than their nonobese brothers and sisters; inactivity precedes the development of obesity. Exercising these young obese mice, or breeding into the obese group the "wasting gene" (which impels its bearers into constant rotary movement reminiscent of Dante's Inferno or, perhaps more appropriately, of athletic practice) will considerably slow down the accumulation of excess weight; appetite will not increase correspondingly. Similarly, farmers have always known that if you want to obtain the fattest possible steer, hog, or fowl, you should prevent any athletic activity on the part of the producers of tallow, lard or foie gras.

For People, Too

These findings are not confined to animals. A number of years ago, it was my professional good fortune to be able to study an industrial population group in the pulp mill area south of Calcutta. The range of physical work there is much greater than what one normally encounters in the United States or Western Europe. At one end of the scale, there are totally inactive accountants and clerical employees, who do little but sit during their waking hours. At the other extreme, coolies carry twice their body weight for eight or nine hours a day.

Between these two groups can be found a multiplicity of more or less active occupations. Diet, based essentially on rice and lentils, is fairly uniform and monotonous. The relation of food intake, body weight and physical work in this population was found to be strikingly like that previously seen in experimental animals. The sedentary merchants and clerks ate a little more than did the more active electricians, mechanics, and drivers, and were about fourteen pounds heavier. The lower limit of the "normal activity" range was reached by the latter group.

The role of decreased activity seems particularly important in childhood obesity. In general, the large pediatric literature dealing with this vexing problem has tried to explain why obese children overeat: As an escape from tensions at home, as a substitute for the affection of one parent or both, as a result of parental neglect or over-solicitousness, because of a desire for size and recognition, as a protection in excessive shyness, etc. But although a particularly observant child psychiatrist, Dr. R. H. Smith, has noted that obese children were often inactive, it is only recently that the basic assumption has been questioned: Do all obese children eat excessively as compared to children of normal weight, or could some of them get their caloric supplement from under-exercising?

Inactivity a Major Factor

A study we conducted on high school girls first showed that inactivity is indeed the major factor in perpetuating obesity in many, if not most overweight youngsters. Examination of the dietary intake and of the schedule of equal groups of overweight and normal weight girls, matched for age and height, showed that the obese students fell into two groups.

One group, and by far the larger, contained girls who ate no more than the girls of normal weight but who exercised considerably less. All the "sitting" activities were emphasized at the expense of walking and active sports. Television watching consumed four times as many hours in this group as it did in the normal weight group.

The second group (the existence of which emphasized the fact that there is more than one cause of obesity) ate more than the normal and exercised normally. These were the red checked, cheerful type and while "overweight," they appeared less "overfat" than the inactive group. Other studies indicate that the same situation prevails with boys as well.

Obesity thus appears to be in many instances a "disease of civilization." Mechanization of work and of transportation combine to decrease physical activity. For many of us, physical activity has been so decreased by our mode of life that we no longer respond to a further decrease in exercise by a further decrease in appetite. Excess calories accordingly accumulate as fat.

If we want to avoid this, we must either exercise more or feel hungry all our lives. Discounting the value of playing nine holes of golf because it is equivalent to only a slice of apple pie is a mode is all the more dangerous because the person so advised will not play the nine holes of golf, but may still have an appetite so regulated that he will eat the pie and ice cream.

Money-Making Flower Power in Russia

By David Korn

Chairman of the German and Russian department and professor of Russian studies at Howard University, Dr. Korn was associate director for the Council of International Student Exchange, which aided in supervising 189 American students at the University of Leningrad during the summer of 1968. This article, written for The Washington Post, is based on one of his experiences at that time.

WASHINGTON.—My discovery of what might be called the Soviet Mafia began innocently enough with a trip to Leningrad's "open market" to buy flowers. Such markets, where Soviet citizens are allowed to sell homegrown produce outside the state system, are the only officially sanctioned free enterprise in the Soviet Union.

I needed the flowers for our students to give away in one of the ceremonial presentations of bouquets dear to the Russians. I picked out the seller with the most beautiful flowers and, after several minutes of bargaining, bought 140 flowers from him for 170 rubles—about \$190 at the official rate of exchange. The price was steep because flowers are very popular in the Soviet Union and their supply is quite restricted, particularly in the north from October until the middle of July.

As my supplier, a slender young man, began to wrap the purchase in black copies of Pravda and Izvestia, I learned—thanks to several Russians who stopped by to grumble that I should not buy the flowers—that my bouquets came from the Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic, Stalin's homeland 1,600 miles to the south. The Russian people claim that Georgia and East Germany have the highest standards of living in the Communist bloc, and both are hated.

At the same time that I was learning where he was from, my supplier was finding out that I was an American. He invited me to his house, and I accepted.

Wine and Rubles

After two glasses of the most delicious Georgian wine, my host proposed that I sell him dollars for rubles at a price considerably better than the official exchange rate. Although rubles are officially worth \$1.10, he offered to sell them to me at 25 cents apiece.

Charges of currency violations have brought trouble to many visitors to the Soviet Union and I delayed giving an answer, meanwhile fishing for information on how Georgian flowers could be sold at Leningrad's open market.

Since demand for flowers in the north is high and supply low, my host explained, his family has found it profitable to set up an informal air freight run. Twice a month, his cousin in Georgia gets aboard an airplane to Leningrad with his four sons. Twice a month, they all fly to Moscow. And since each passenger is allowed 50 pounds of baggage, they can deliver approximately 30,000 flowers to each city.

His cousin makes a profit of 12,000 rubles, my host said, and as local distributor he makes 4,000. Since flowers are needed to boost people's morale, he explained, the operation is actually a service to the state.

The problem, he went on, is what to do with all the money they make. The best merchandise in the Soviet Union is available at stores set up by the state in such cities as Leningrad to earn dollars and other "hard" currencies from foreigners and they don't take rubles. So my host wanted to buy my dollars.

I was intrigued by this booming illegal trade between Soviet socialist republics and wanted to find out more about it, so I told my host that I expected some dollars in the mail when I got to Moscow and only then would be able to make a deal. He jumped at the bait and set up a meeting with his cousin from Georgia to discuss the details.

A Busy Family

Two days later, I returned to the house and was introduced to the cousin, a middle-aged Georgian whom I shall call Isif,

and an all-night conversation began. Isif wanted to know in detail how oranges were shipped from Florida to Canada, and during my lengthy but unprofessional explanation he frequently interjected comparisons with his own business. Thus I learned that this half-educated Georgian speaking broken Russian, a Communist party member since 1957 (he showed me his card), was the Jimmy Hoffa of the Soviet Union.

Isif's business is simple: he supplies such luxury items as flowers, grapes, rare Georgian wines and cognac to anyone anywhere in the Soviet Union. He has at his disposal trucks and train cars, and with only an hour's notice he can book six or seven of the hard-to-get seats aboard Soviet airliners.

From Tbilisi in Georgia, to Odessa and Kiev, to Leningrad, Moscow and Novosibirsk, to Volgograd and Kaliningrad, his trucks and train cars range more than 4,000 miles. It is a family operation, run all over the Soviet Union by Isif's cousins and in-laws.

Isif gets his merchandise from partners on collective farms and in hotting plants. When it is ready to be shipped, a truck will suddenly "break down" in a state motor pool run by Isif's brother and will become unavailable for its officially assigned run. Within an hour, however, the truck will be on its way out of town with the illegal order.

Each truck hauls the merchandise no more than about 300 miles, since the suspicions of police are aroused by a truck license from a distant region. So the goods move in relays being transferred from truck to truck until the destination is reached. Isif's system is so efficient that he guarantees his orders, provided they are prepaid and six weeks is allowed for delivery time.

Train shipment is more difficult, Isif said, since he has less control over it. But somehow, when an official train loaded with Georgian wine leaves for other parts of the Soviet Union, one of Isif's cars is attached—complete with official papers instructing the railroad to drop that car at the last stop before the final destination. There Isif's partners unload it.

An Elite Clientèle

Isif counts among his clients the No. 2 man in the Russian Orthodox Church, Metropolitan Nikodim, whose parties are the talk of Moscow and whose guest lists read like a "Who's Who" of the Soviet Union. Famous Georgian restaurants in the Soviet capital place orders for Georgian wine with Isif when they run out of their official quota.

Isif's best clients, he told me, are local distributors in the Soviet Union's large population centers; they usually pay in hard currency and buy in large quantities. To prove the point, my host went into another room and brought back \$7,000 in American bills that had been collected on a prepaid order.

I asked Isif why he was telling me all this when I could report him to the police. He laughed.

"I could easily say that the \$7,000 are yours and we will both rot in jail—and I have a witness," Isif said. I knew he had something there.

"And now," he said, "let's get down to business. I need your dollars to buy goods in dollar stores. I can buy there cars, washing machines, refrigerators, fur coats, dresses, watches and diamonds. You give me dollars and I give you diamonds and antiques."

It was very late, so I told Isif that I would be back the next day to get the address in Moscow where I could take my dollars after I received them in the mail. We parted in the most cordial manner.

I never kept the date and still could not believe what I had heard. But several weeks later, when my Moscow friends brought me as a going-away present two bottles of "a rare and expensive Georgian wine," I knew where it came from. And ten days after that as I boarded a plane leaving the Georgian capital of Tbilisi for Kiev, I noticed that half the baggage compartment was filled with flowers—delivered by several Georgians who then took their seats on the plane. I realized that what I had heard was true.

Nixon's Search for Judicial 'Balance'

By Fred P. Graham

WASHINGTON (NYT).—

Senators who fought the losing fight on behalf of Clement F. Haynsworth Jr.'s nomination to the Supreme Court received brief notes from President Nixon last week: "Plainly the court needs men of Judge Haynsworth's philosophy to restore the proper balance to this great institution and I propose that we continue our effort to provide the court with such men."

This message reinforced Mr. Nixon's promise last week to send a new name to the Senate next January in an effort to change the Supreme Court, which the President views with some unease. Although he has never said publicly what he believes Judge Haynsworth's philosophy to be, Mr. Nixon's reference last week to his campaign pledges led most observers to conclude that he will attempt to name a "strict constructionist" which he apparently conceives as a person who will "interpret" the law, not "make" it.

As a result, speculation has centered on lawyers and judges who have indicated some disapproval of the way that court decisions have been used to encourage change.

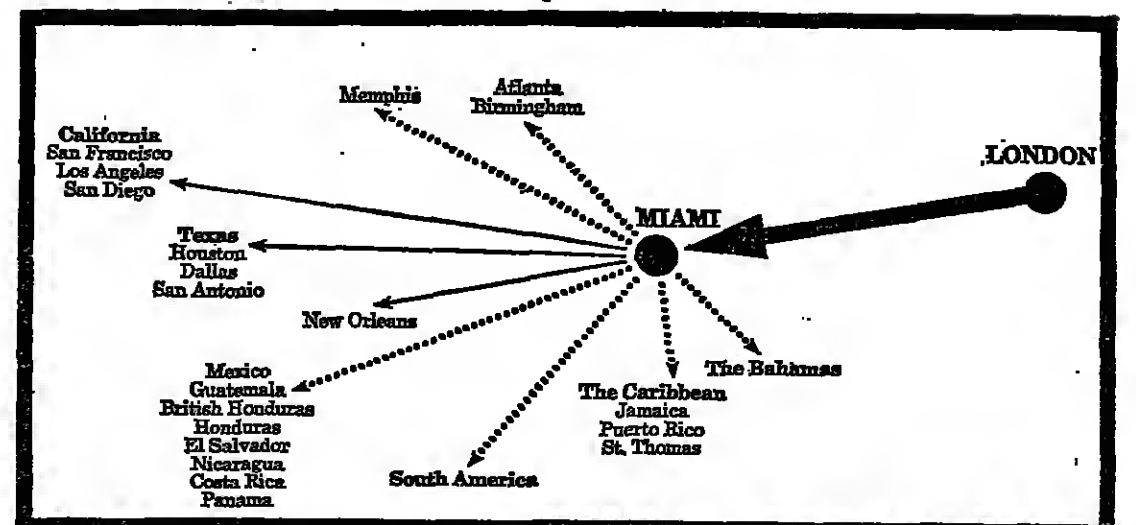
Yet, as the roll of conservatives is called, the impression grows that the President may be tailoring today's nominations to restore yesterday's supposed "balance"—that the law-and-order issue that prompted Mr. Nixon to undertake to turn the court around is no longer paramount and that the court today is not out of "balance" but in a state of flux.

He took this position on "balance" early in his campaign, when there was much public unrest about the Supreme Court's criminal decisions, and especially its limitations on police interrogations and confessions. These rulings had been by 5-to-4 votes, and Mr. Nixon felt deeply that the switch of one or two votes would strengthen the administration of criminal justice.

The criminal justice system is indeed failing to contend with crime, but it is now clear that court rules are among the least important reasons.

It seems likely that Mr. Nixon's new nominees will make the most significant decisions, not on crime, but on such issues as abortion, environmental rights, privacy and welfare. Where will this "strict constructionist" stand on such questions? Unless Mr. Nixon means by the term men so bound to the past that they will dig in their heels against any change, nobody can say.

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Compressible Cultures

The French Foundation of Nordic Studies sponsored the other day a conference at Rouen which took up the problem of the Eskimo's position in a technologized Arctic. The conference had no authority to impose solutions, of course, and was even unable to agree upon very definite conclusions. But the dilemma discussed there has far-reaching implications, for city ghettos and Kalahari bushmen, for Kyushu and Bhils, desert Arabs and immigrant Israelis.

The Eskimo people exist on one of man's last frontiers. Their plight is given urgency by the imminent development of petroleum resources in northern Alaska and Canada, with all this implies in the way of the introduction of an alien, mechanized culture, and impairment, if not destruction, not only of the old sub-Arctic food resources, but the very terrain—the tundra—that rims the Arctic Ocean.

The basic problem is whether the values of an old culture can survive the economy and technology that gave it birth. And there is the corollary problem of whether, without the self-respect of cultural consciousness, any racial grouping can itself survive. This latter aspect accounts for such phenomena as the insistence upon black studies in American universities and the seizure of Alcatraz Island, in San Francisco Bay, by American Indians. It also lies back of rebellions by pre-Aryan hill tribes in India and the rugged independence of the Montagnards in Vietnam; of the various Celtic nationalist movements in Britain and France; of much of the Israeli-Arab war.

There was a time when each culture, each economic and political system, was so convinced of its own superiority that there was no remorse for the extinction of, say, the

Tasmanians or Newfoundland's Beokuks. Enough of this kind of cultural pride persists to make for strife, but not enough for real complacency. And there are many who accept the fact that each culture has its own special values, enough to give them all equality in any moral or anthropological scale.

Unfortunately, they are not equal in their efficient use of terrain or resources—not, at least, by a per capita computation. And with the swift and ominous growth of population, that efficiency is becoming the inexorable standard of land use. Moreover, the fatal impact, to use Alan Moorehead's phrase, of adjoining systems can be achieved by a few cases of venereal disease, or even measles; by the introduction of guns and liquor; by a minimum infiltration of a money economy. It is not always remembered, for example, that the superb horse culture of the Plains Indians, which vanished before the plow and with the buffalo, was itself the creation of the introduction of European horses into a far more limited and static society. Nor have the Eskimos escaped dependence on imported guns, gasoline engines and canned food, long before the discovery of oil.

The extinction, or at least serious perversion, of cultures can no longer be blamed wholly on the evil purposes of the more dynamic societies, but rather on a global increase in population which forces a succession of hard, and quite possible self-defeating, choices. It is not that one culture is intrinsically inferior to another, but that one may be less compressible, which causes the trouble. A group that needs many acres of wild land and square miles of untroubled sea for its sustenance is a luxury that unborn millions will deny the world.

The Lesson of Song My

Public revulsion and official condemnation in the wake of the alleged massacre of Vietnamese civilians are proof that the national conscience has not surrendered to the brutalization of war. Demands for an unsparring investigation of the events at Song My are reaffirmation that humanitarian principles cannot be suspended, even in times of armed conflict.

It would be tragic for the nation's future if the reaction were otherwise. But it is an act of self-deception to pretend, under the terrible impact of slain women and children, that wanton violence is new, to this nation or any other. It is as old as the maddened passions of war. It is as old as the Roman armies as well as those called Barbarian. It was brutally familiar to American Indians and to victims of lynch mobs and pogroms by whatever name and at whatever moment in human history.

The bomber crews over Rotterdam, Coventry, Dresden or Hanol; the teams that launched rockets against London; even the scientists who delivered the force that was unleashed over Hiroshima—all have killed innocent men, women and children. The peculiar horror of the present alleged incident—as in so many cases in World War II when whole villages were wiped out with all their inhabitants—is that this kind of point-blank confrontation involves a personal act of direct, conscious and individual savagery. It is nothing short of murder.

The confusions and frustrations of civil and guerrilla warfare may increase the temptations to give license to the basest instincts; yet in any kind of war the line is frequently blurred between heroism and barbarism in the pursuit of victory, survival and revenge. Efforts to reduce the terror, whether through international covenants or such deterrents

as the Nuremberg trials, are certainly of value; but there remains an ineradicable contradiction in the humanizing of war. Hypocrisy is the historic ingredient of myths of martial glory which obscure the reality of human suffering.

None of this lessens the public and official responsibility to prevent excesses and to reaffirm, not only with statements but through the fair and firm prosecution of the guilty, that the United States has not given up on decency and humane principle. Indeed, the fundamental difference between atrocities committed by the totalitarians of this century and the acts now charged against some American troops is exactly that the former were usually the result of national policy, express or implied, while the latter violate the laws of the United States and the will of its people.

Neither those laws nor that will must be eroded. Indeed, as the investigation proceeds, it might well be asked whether the very practice of "body counts" and such deceptive euphemisms as "pacification" of villages are not part of the process of brutalization. Beyond these issues, the nation and its leaders will have to face up to the question whether continued involvement in an essentially civil conflict, with ill-defined distinctions between friend and foe, is not itself the road to increased terror.

In the end, the only safeguard against the excesses of war is the elimination of the causes of war. Until then, however, it remains the burden of democratic government and of the national conscience to chain the bestial instincts which war unleashes and which, unchecked, threaten a people's heart and soul.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Agnew's America

The face which America presents to Europe is that of Eastern Seaboard liberalism and leadership. But Vice-President Agnew's America may be the bigger force. The danger is that President Nixon's appeal to middle America might degenerate into populism. It is a danger because Mr. Nixon may some day need scapegoats if he falls in any of the major problems confronting him—ending the war in Vietnam, inflation, crime or racial conflicts.

The "silent majority" is not the same as

the people who voted for George Wallace last year. By definition it includes millions of Americans who remain faithful members of both the main political parties. If Mr. Nixon is to win their support in 1972 he has to produce solid results. With a political record which has been so subject to criticism, he cannot afford any appearance of fumbling. At this stage, however, he has the cautious confidence of the center. And the challenger to deprive him of it has not yet presented himself.

—From The Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

Dec. 1, 1894

PARIS—If it has been said, and rightly, that in France everything ends in song, it is equally true that in England everything begins with caricature. This is a reflection which strikes one on seeing, in this week's "Punch," the British lion arm in arm with the Russian bear, and saying to him, "What a pity we didn't know each other before." It is impossible to better depict the present situation. The two countries did not know that they could come to an understanding, and it is probable that even their representatives were astonished by the success of the negotiations.

Fifty Years Ago

Dec. 1, 1919

LONDON—With the presentation of Lady Astor tomorrow, the British House of Commons becomes the leading bisexual club of London. It is not expected that Lady Astor will rest in history as the only woman to enjoy at Westminster privileges and opportunities that have come to be considered the sole prerogative of men, for the extension of the franchise makes further female candidacies inevitable, since adventurous women are filled with ennui since the giving up of war work. But Lady Astor will set the pace for those of her sex who come after. Time, definitely, marches on.



Investigating the Investigators

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—In the political and military life of the United States, it is increasingly apparent that there is a serious flaw in the present system of investigating serious charges of wrongdoing.

The Congress, for example, simply will not deal with members known to be violating the laws against using political office for private gain. Both political parties raise millions of dollars illegally to finance their campaigns, and since Congress and the parties sit in judgment on their own members, no corrective action is taken.

The military problem is similar. In recent weeks and months, there have been well-substantiated reports of black-market money rings operating out of Saigon with the aid of American military personnel, of noncommissioned officers making large personal fortunes through the military post exchanges, of murders carried out

by the Green Berets, and now a spectacular massacre of women and children by American soldiers at the South Vietnamese village of Song My.

These cases have a way of disappearing almost as mysteriously as they appear. Almost always there is an investigation. Sometimes it follows through to a satisfactory conclusion, but usually the facts are muffled in the bureaucracy, or hastily dropped, as in the Green Beret murder case, in the interest of national security.

Even the investigation into the Tonkin Gulf incident which was presented to the Congress as a reason for a major escalation of the war did not really clarify what happened at that dark turning point in the conflict. The Navy's inquiry into the Pueblo spy ship affair was more open and candid, but even then, the Navy refused

to make public the transcript of the hearings that were held in an open court.

The Song My massacre was getting the same treatment until it was forced into national attention by press and television. It took place a year ago last April during the Johnson administration. It was apparently investigated by the Army at that time and dismissed. The then Secretary of Defense, Clark Clifford, says now he never heard of the case until it appeared in the press this month. Mr. Johnson has said nothing about it. Rep. Gerald Ford of Michigan says high U.S. military officers knew all about it last year. But only last week, the South Vietnamese government was denying that any such massacre ever took place.

It is perhaps not hard to explain this sort of thing. The military courts are judging cases to which they are a party. Whatever happened at Song My took place either in accordance with orders or in defiance of them, which implicates the Army either way. Disclosure of the facts clearly helps the enemy's propaganda, which is usually the excuse for suppressing or censoring the evidence. But the charge in this case of willfully murdering hundreds of civilians including women and children is too serious to be left solely to the judgment of the Pentagon.

The Accused

Now that the worst charges have come out, the case stands as a charge against our whole society and can be made worse only by refusing to get and face the facts. If this was an isolated case in which a few soldiers acted against orders, we need to know what happened to the discipline of the armed forces. If it was an example of the bewildering pressures of war itself, or the dehumanizing and brutalizing influences of the struggle, we need to know that too.

In short, we need to know as best we can what this war is doing to us as a people. That it has divided us is clear, but there is more to it than that. We have often been thought of as a cruel people. We have had our share of corruption, with or without war, but usually we have tried to root it out.

Still, one of the disturbing results of the war is that a great many of our most intelligent and promising young men and women, who should be among the leaders of the nation in the 70s and 80s, are now challenging not only the war and President Nixon, but charging that the whole system of government, as now practiced, is unfair, corrupt, and indifferent to the loss of human life.

This thesis can, of course, be challenged, but nobody can deny that it exists. Accordingly, the Song My tragedy cannot merely be left to the military and forgotten like the Green Beret affair. The President is not only the Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces but the symbol and keeper of the best that is in our character.

He has the power to create a presidential commission of distinguished and distinguished citizens to review the evidence free from the tug of politics. This has been done from time to time in our history, most recently in the murder of President Kennedy, and it could usefully be employed again in this case. There are already more than a million young Americans back home who have fought in Vietnam. For them alone, it is only fair to demonstrate that Song My was an isolated incident which should not be left as a stain on the record of the armed services as a whole.

U.S.S.R. in Mideast Some New Light

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON.—Two new books shed fascinating—and contrary—light on Egypt's 1955 arms deal with the Soviet Union, that stunning development by which Moscow leaptfrogged into the Mideast and established the anti-Western position it has been trying to consolidate ever since. The books shed the same fascinating—and contrary—light on whether the United States, particularly the CIA, missed an opportunity to do something about it, or in fact never had one.

One book, which was published last summer in England by Weidenfeld & Nicolson and is being discussed with the sharpest interest here, is Miles Copeland's "The Game of Nations." An intimate friend of Egyptian President Nasser, Copeland is a former American diplomat; he helped organize the CIA in 1949 and now is senior partner in a consultant firm "specializing in government relations" in the Mideast. His book is full of juicy revelations about the CIA (its making of Syria's 1949 coup, its setting up of ex-Nazis as Egyptian advisers, to name but two), and is especially rich in the intrigues surrounding the arms deal.

The second book is "The U.S.S.R., Arms, The Third World," an academic case study published just last week by an MIT professor named Uri Ra'anan. His book, devoid of the sensations and the aura of authority attaching to Copeland's disclosures, is based entirely on open sources.

The Timetable

Essentially, Copeland's version supports the conventional wisdom that Nasser entered arms talks with the United States, that the Eisenhower administration dawdled, and that the Egyptian leader turned to the Soviets—getting, Copeland adds, "many times over the \$40 million which he originally asked for us." Thus was derailed an effort by Copeland, the American Ambassador, Henry Byroade, and CIA operative Kermit Roosevelt, among others, to work with Nasser and to turn him, and through him the region, onto a more moderate course.

What is crucial is the timetable. The Soviet deal was announced Sept. 27, 1955. The American offer, however, was still hot that summer; by July "there was no indication it would not come off," says Copeland, and "Byroade was happily proceeding on the assumption that some satisfactory package of arms would be worked out." Assistant Secretary of State George Allen was saying that "Soviet aid is out of the question." Finishing his two-year tour in Cairo on July 16, Copeland took a leisurely month to return to Washington. It was well into August, when Byroade cabled about a possible Russian deal; "in mid-September Kermit Roosevelt received a personal message from Nasser to the effect that he was about to sign an agreement with the Russians and that if he, Roosevelt, wanted to try talking him out of it he was welcome to do so." Roosevelt said "I took off for Cairo the next day."

Here it is useful to turn to Ra'anan's book (written, of course, without knowledge of Co-

Ra'anan found in the Situation International of 5, 1955, this previously statement: "Nasser's conclusion in February 1955 (Moscow's offer deal) for the delivery, February 1955. That is, even his own admission, if negotiation had been months before the U.S. learned of it, even when he was talking arms—in the best informed thought—with Washington, again, it was not the missing link; or Dulles' which were to blame for come, as commonly is Nasser's own diplomacy. Ra'anan also turned up looked) Agence France-press of Feb. 14, 1955, f "It is learned from a we source that Czechoslovak to exchange heavy arms-ian cotton."

Kermit Roosevelt

Why then was Nasser already made a deal with Ra'anan's explanation: "ser feared that if he leftist arms, the U.S. would do to him what to Guatemala—overturn—when that Latin's gotten Communist and months earlier. Nasser's confident, Mokris, later reported (April the Egyptian Ambassador United States had wistfully that contingency.

Ra'anan cites Hayle testimony that, at the crisis, a special U.S. identified as Kermit Roosevelt told Nasser: "The (of a Soviet deal) will? Things may develop to of severing economic n political relations.

... When Guatemala's arms from the U.S.S.R., the stage of war with Guatemala, govern bought the arms fell."

Copeland's version of what happened to Nasser deal (with Moscow) is hear it is, it will work—but in general it will a big hero. Why do advantage of the sudden to do something really like? It won't lessen if you make such an as "We are getting the for defensive purposes. Israelis want to join I in the area they will "this" Nasser "leapt to the suggestion," as calling it "a good idea. id came of it."

What happened? Did all-seeing CIA almost into a state approach grace? Or did a mist caught short, try and its way out? Did the miss a precious opportunity from command there's room for a thin

Letters

A Question

With regard to the Song My massacre and the testimony of Eriksson and Meadlo which has been brought forth in each case: Have we forgotten the English concentration camps in South Africa during the Boer War? Wellington, who defined booty as "what you can lay your bloody hand upon and keep" (which included Spanish girls in the village of Badajoz who were brutally raped and murdered). And the German death camps, the Japanese of World War II, the fire-bombing of Dresden, the occupation of the Warsaw Ghetto, marching into Germany, to the citizens of all countries who have fought wars, I would like to ask one question: Where were your Erikssons and Meadlos?

A.E. GUDJONSON,

Paris.

Open Secret

Why do you suppose many of us North Americans don't grasp the open secret that is giving scandal in many European countries? It has to do with Vietnam and it has

to do with the South vs.-vs. us. One simplified, but simplified, don't you people everywhere, but South Vietnamese and do the people of North. Perhaps this is the problem with both Vietnam. This is the basic domestic turmoil and friends, and ever-increased throughout the intern community as well?

J.J. F.

Madrid.

The International Tribune welcomes its readers. Short left better chances of being read. If letters or condemnations for the Anonymous letters I considered for publication are may request letters be signed initials, but prefer given to those fully bearing the writer's address.



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Domestic Bonds

Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last

Bonds	Sales in \$1,000	High	Low	Last	Net Change
Air Red 3-27-72	220	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	- 1/4
Alcoa 3-27-72	25	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	- 1/4
Allied 3-27-72	20	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	- 1/4
Allied 3-27-72	20	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	- 1/4
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Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

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Bank Stock Quotations

Closing prices of the week's trading

Bank	Price	Change
AmBank	30 1/2	+ 1/4
Bank of America	30 1/2	+ 1/4
Bank of New York	30 1/2	+ 1/4
Bank of Montreal	30 1/2	+ 1/4
Bank of Tokyo	30 1/2	+ 1/4
Bank of West	30 1/2	+ 1/4
Bank of England	30 1/2	+ 1/4
Bank of France	30 1/2	+ 1/4
Bank of Germany	30 1/2	+ 1/4
Bank of Italy	30 1/2	+ 1/4
Bank of Japan	30 1/2	+ 1/4

Treasury Bills

Dec. 4, 1969

Term	Price	Yield
1 month	98 1/2	6.12
3 months	98 1/2	6.12
6 months	98 1/2	6.12
1 year	98 1/2	6.12
2 years	98 1/2	6.12
3 years	98 1/2	6.12
4 years	98 1/2	6.12
5 years	98 1/2	6.12
10 years	98 1/2	6.12
20 years	98 1/2	6.12
30 years	98 1/2	6.12

Most Active

New York Stock

Dec. 1, 1969

Vol. 1,000,000

Value \$1,000,000

High 100.00

Low 98.00

Open 99.00

Close 99.00

Settle 99.00

High 100.00

Low 98.00

Open 99.00

Close 99.00

Settle 99.00

High 100.00

Low 98.00

Open 99.00

Close 99.00

Settle 99.00

High 100.00

Low 98.00

Open 99.00

Close 99.00

Settle 99.00

High 100.00

Low 98.00

Open 99.00

Close 99.00

Settle 99.00

High 100.00

Low 98.00

Open 99.00

Close 99.00

Settle 99.00

High 100.00

Low 98.00

Open 99.00

Close 99.00

Settle 99.00

High 100.00

Low 98.00

Open 99.00

Close 99.00

Settle 99.00

High 100.00

Low 98.00

Open 99.00

Close 99.00

Settle 99.00

G. D. SEARLE & Co.

Chicago, Illinois

has acquired a substantial minority interest in

SPA SOCIETA PRODOTTI ANTIBIOTICI

Milan

The undersigned initiated this transaction

in which it acted as advisor to G. D. Searle & Co.

EUROFINANCE

9 AVENUE HOCHÉ, PARIS-8e.

December 1, 1969.

These securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

CLARKSON INDUSTRIES, INC.

250,000 Common Shares

(Par Value \$1)

W. E. HUTTON & Co.

CLARK, DODGE & Co.

F. EBERSTADT & Co., INC.

GOODBODY & Co.

SHIELDS & COMPANY

G. H. WALKER & Co.

DOMINICK & DOMINICK, INC.

EQUITABLE SECURITIES, MORTON & Co.

F. S. MOSELEY & Co.

REYNOLDS & Co.

TUCKER, ANTHONY & R. L. DAY

WALSTON & Co., INC.

UFITEC INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

December 1, 1969

These securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

NEW ISSUE

432,000 Shares

E.B.S. Data Processing, Inc.

Common Stock

(Par Value \$10 per share)

L. M. Rosenthal & Company, Inc.

Bear, Stearns & Co.

Burnham and Company

Dominick & Dominick, INC.

Robert Fleming, INC.

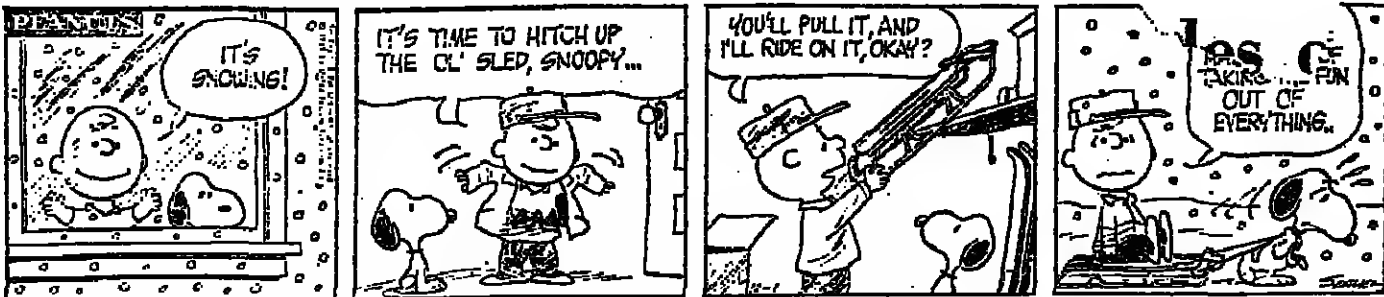
Hill Samuel Securities Corporation

Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.

R.W. Pressprich & Co.

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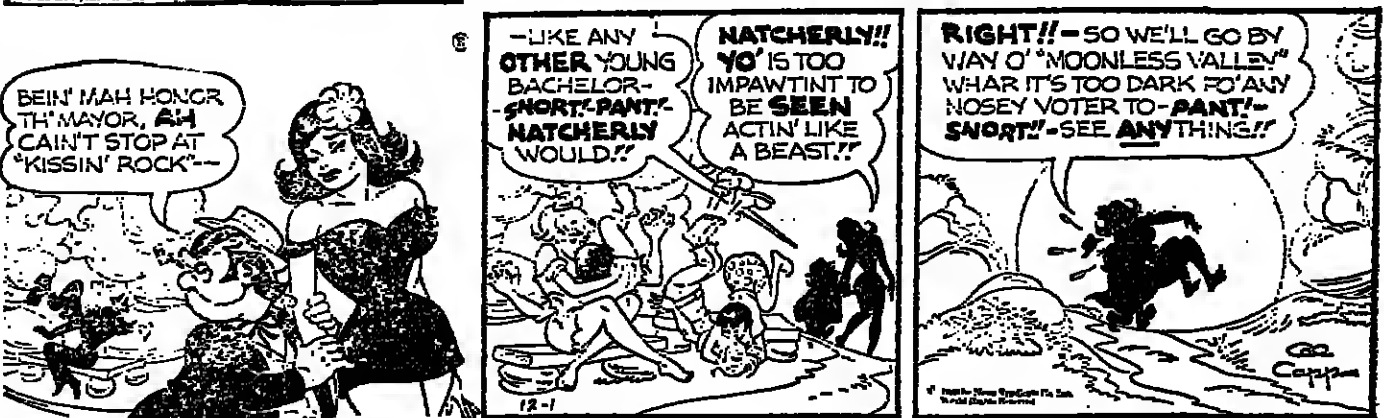
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B.C.



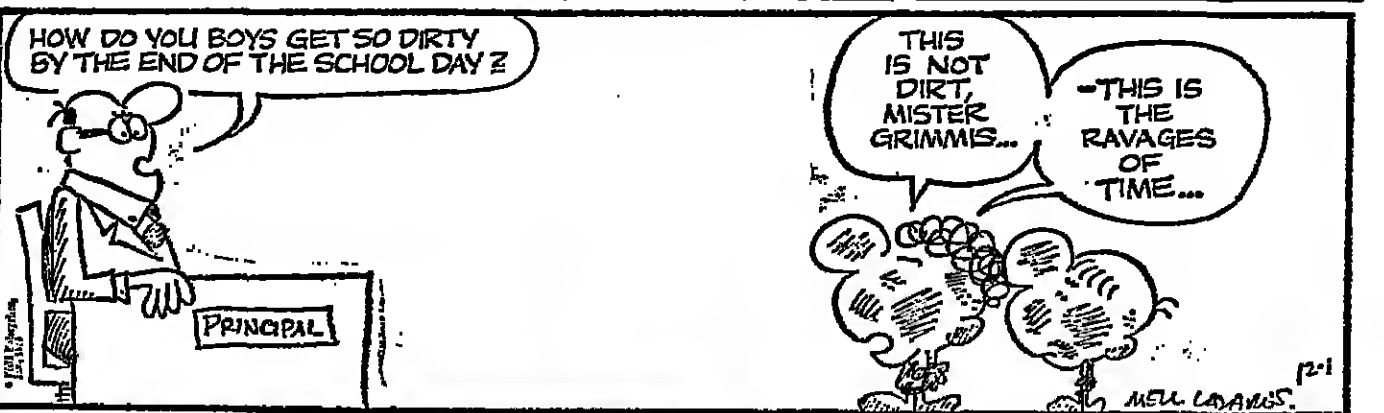
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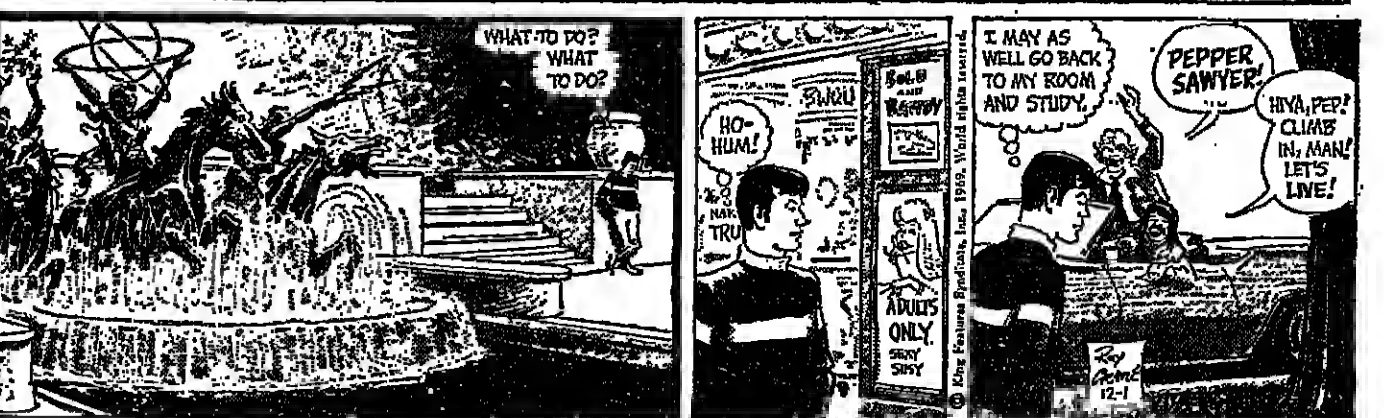
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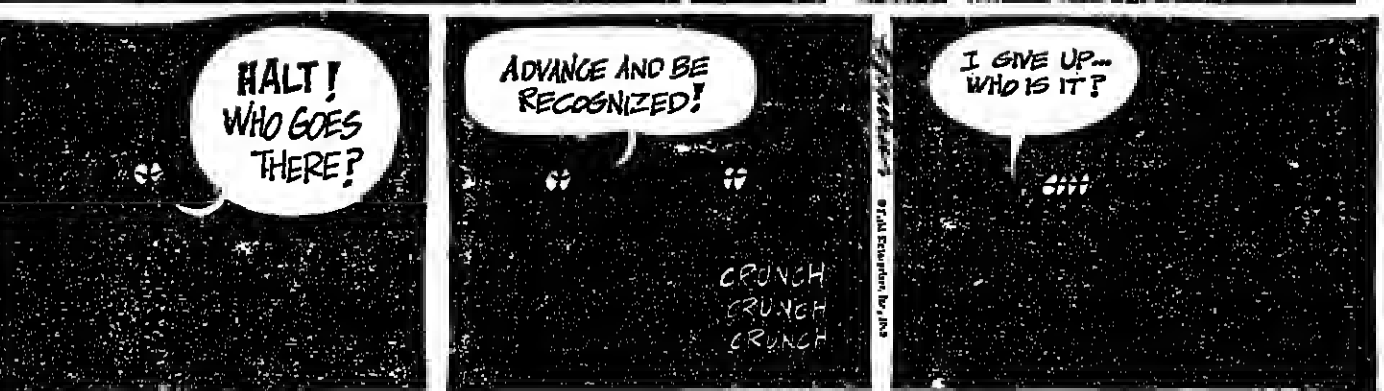
MIS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

South reaches a contract of four hearts after East has made a questionable take-out double of North's one club opening bid. Lacking support for hearts, East should have ventured one spade or simply passed.

defense if South had that card. The defense needed two tricks and West would have made sure of them by playing low on the club jack whatever the location of the ten. South would eventually have had to lead clubs, going down one trick.

NORTH (D)			
♠ 10 4 3	♥ A K J 4	♦ J	♣ K 8 6 4
WEST			
♠ 9 7 5	♥ 8 5	♦ 10 9 6 5 2	♣ Q 9 3
EAST			
♠ K Q J 6	♥ 9 7	♦ K 2 7 3	♣ A 7 2
SOUTH			
♠ A 8 2	♥ Q 10 6 3 2	♦ A Q	♣ J 10 5

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding: North East South West 1 ♣ Dbl. Redbl. 1 ♦ Pass Pass 1 ♥ Pass 2 ♥ ♠ Pass 4 ♥ Pass Pass West led the diamond five.

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

ARCH	SILLOPS	GISS
LORE	LITSLI	AREA
ORPHEUS	FOILCH	
PIERCE	MASS	GISSA
TIERRE	SITE	
PIST	MOST	SOTAG
LIV	ATTU	THOU
ANISEED	LIQUEURS	
NOTTE	SOUP	NTH
TRYING	ANIS	DAY
ZOLA	STARE	
LEGION	WATERS	MASS
AMERICANIZATION		
ELITE	ELITE	ELITE
TRIS	REDA	ELITE

DENNIS THE MENACE



"DO YOU WANT THE YOUNG MR. MITCHELL OR THE OLD MR. MITCHELL?"

JUMBLE - that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

FORAV

PORDO

SMIJAN

FARIDA

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the surprise answer here

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: NAVAL EVOKE GARLIC SLEIGH

Answer: Where Noah kept his bees - IN HIS ARK HIVES

BOOKS

NO ONE WAS KILLED

Documentation and Meditation Convention Week, Chicago—August, By John Schultz, Big Table, 310 pp. \$4

LIVING THE REVOLUTION: THE YIPPIES IN CHICAGO

By David Lewis Stein, Bobbs-Merrill, 148

Reviewed by John Leonard

THERE WILL be other reviews of it—Persecution and Assassination of the Democratic Party as Performed by the Innates of the Asylum in Chicago Under the Direction of Mayor Richard J. Daley, with Hubert Humphrey as the Noel Coward of the Theater of Cruelty—by critic-participants, ideologues, historians. And each, like these two critiques, will be conditioned by the rage, the passion, the individual, the idiosyncrasy of the observer.

One risks the dramatic conceit advisedly. First, Schultz and Stein employ it. Second, the events themselves suggest those "radical juxtapositions," "meaningless mechanized situations of disorientation" and "scapegoats" represented minutely in the spectacle, which Susan Sontag, among others, finds so salutary in the modern theatrical experience.

Third, one even shades the godlike "one" since this particular "one" claimed to be a reporter/critic/participant in the Chicago happening. My "I" feels proprietary about Chicago, its skill-case having been gassed at and chubbed on, Bias established, let me say:

Trip Through a Swamp John Schultz in "No One Was Killed" has managed marvelously to evoke what happened, and what it felt like to have it happen to you in Chicago a year ago last August. His political thinking wades hip-high through a swamp of mysticism and comes up muddy and bloody, but in the process he refuses to slough off any of those ambiguous perceptions that amount to honesty. We know where he was, and why, and what he concluded about it.

David Lewis Stein, in "Living the Revolution," on the other hand, has written a rather graceless piece of prose, wretchedly edited, aspiring to confession, curiously peripheral, and unredeemed by the insinuation of "affinity group," "cooptation" and "street freak." He seems almost always to have been out to lunch (breakfast, dinner) when the bust broke; to have experienced his radicalization vicariously, and to have reared, for the materials of his book, on a kind of gaudy eavesdropping. Abbie Hoffman said, and then Jerry Rubin did, and then Keith Lampe ate this cookie and went on a paranoid trip, and...

Schultz covered Chicago for the Evergreen Review, Stein for the Toronto Star. Both are novelists—Schultz, "4x4"; Stein, "Scratch One Dreamer"—which perhaps accounts for the occasional discrepancies in their impressionistic reportage. (For instance, Stein disdains Nor-

man Mailer, informing the crowd at the hands indifferent to the me his name; Schultz, contrary, observed a distinct slant after the entire that name.) Schultz, have spent some of inside the international theater. Stein, for peripatetic, seems not penetrated that far.

"No One Was Killed" superior of the two I cases, Schultz has vision and a stylistic commensurate with his opinions and percept demonstrates, rather sits on his engager tracks each motive, neutral pathway to its, the state or in himself, his account is so empty, is the one worth arg.

Were those "arrogant inside" the amphitheater, an instrument, abolished the unit, ruled the Paris negat, came within 200 votes, ating their own party policy—so contemptible the conceiving of ever "pig" deny him individuality your revolution? It is supp about? Admittedly, it are the product of a which we must pet media instead of th, but is the "yes-or-no" move John Mitchell, Nixon or Melvin Lae

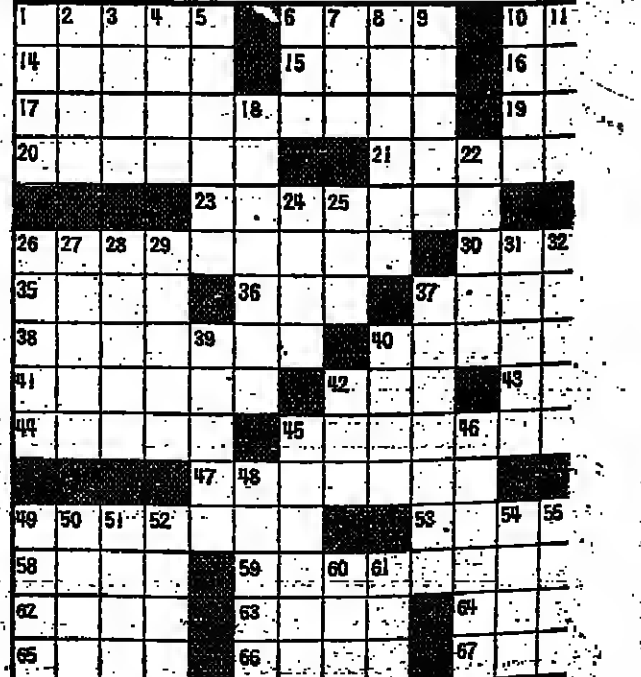
There is finally th of bloodlust. Schul the drums, the fear, and rage in Lincoln mind's echo of "Sh with each chorus. Now"; the rediscover street guerrillas of "survival role of hunt

His footnote admir young women of the member their sex-f, preposterous enough, apparent embrace, dial violence, of some theater of turf and, gets an infatuation night we cannot at this century. Why I Pentagon, only to pl in a bloody myth be

Mr. Leonard is reviewer for The Times.

CROSSWORD By W

ACROSS									
1	Diminish.	38	Frude.	57	German	62	European	77	German
6	Beaks.	63	Russian sea.	78	Parson	64	Chemical	79	Grinde
10	Worry; Colloq.	65	Show of a kind.	80	Prefix	66	Assault boats.	81	or mis
14	Of the kidney.	67	British county.	82	Adjunct	68	Geometric lines.	83	Abolish
15	Nurse in India.	69	Geometric lines.	84	Lock	70	Pulsation.	85	Lock
16	White.	71	English queen.	86	Ornate	72	London gallery.	87	Ornate
17	Philips' goal.	73	Jets or saints.	88	Ornate	74	Grub.	89	Ornate
18	Otherwise.	75	Grub.	90	Ornate	76	Grub.	91	Ornate
20	Pack, as a ship's hold.	77	Grub.	92	Ornate	78	Grub.	93	Ornate
21	Cheer up.	79	Grub.	94	Ornate	80	Grub.	95	Ornate
22	Superstition of a sort.	81	Grub.	96	Ornate	82	Grub.	97	Ornate
26	Fossil shells.	83	Grub.	98	Ornate	84	Grub.	99	Ornate
30	Willie Mays.	85	Grub.	100	Ornate	86	Grub.	101	Ornate
35	Expensive.	87	Grub.	102	Ornate	88	Grub.	103	Ornate
36	Kindred.	89	Grub.	104	Ornate	90	Grub.	105	Ornate
37	Season.	91	Grub.	106	Ornate	92	Grub.	107	Ornate
38	Small ravines.	93	Grub.	108	Ornate	94	Grub.	109	Ornate
40	Uneasy.	95	Grub.	110	Ornate	96	Grub.	111	Ornate
41	Tact.	97	Grub.	112	Ornate	98	Grub.	113	Ornate
42	Travel org.	99	Grub.	114	Ornate	99	Grub.	115	Ornate
43	Dec. 31 and others.	100	Grub.	116	Ornate	100	Grub.	117	Ornate
44	Hammer parts.	101	Grub.	118	Ornate	101	Grub.	119	Ornate
45	Columbus, Clark, Armstrong et al.	102	Grub.	119	Ornate	102	Grub.	120	Ornate
47	Stops.	103	Grub.	120	Ornate	103	Grub.	121	Ornate
49	Bureau.	104	Grub.	121	Ornate	104	Grub.	122	Ornate
53	Strummet.	105	Grub.	122	Ornate	105	Grub.	123	Ornate
58	— call.	106	Grub.	123	Ornate	106	Grub.	124	Ornate
25	Tot.	107	Grub.	124	Ornate	107	Grub.	125	Ornate



Moore Gains 206 Yards

Army Marches Over
Nathtub Navy, 27-0

By Neil Amdur

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30 (UPI)—Army men around the world

On Monday last night, their future four-star generals beat Navy

Moore, an Army running back who gained only five yards

against the Redskins last year, closed out his Cadet football

with an individual game high of 206, including touchdowns

of three and one yards.

More another capacity crowd of 102,000 in John F. Kennedy

Stadium, Army dealt Navy its

back in ten games this

and its worst loss in this

in 30 years. It was also the

time the Cadets posted suc-

cesses over the Redskins.

Davis-Blanchard, a

tutally peaked in the last

minutes when the Redskins

of the Army 1-yard line on

down. Hoping to avert their

outout of the season and

a measure of pride, Navy

three shots at the Army

the Cadets' tenacious on

third-down situations

about the game, twice stop-

ping Macchett and pushed

McNallen, the Middle quar-

terback, away from the goal

down.

Out trooped admirals, cap-

tains and commanders, and

for the next ten minutes, Por-

tano, who had never before

experienced losing to an Army foot-

ball team (he was an assistant

coach from 1959 to 1963), talked

to his dejected squad.

"I just told them," Portano

said, "that I hoped they learned

something from this. You can

always learn something no mat-

ter what happens in life. You

can't win every time."

"I won't offer any alibi," the

41-year-old coach went on.

"They flat ran over us. But

we were hurt by the usual things

that have hurt us all year—the

dropped pass and the interrup-

tion. When John Brenner grab-

bed the ball away from us in

the end zone with us trailing

only 6-0, that could well have

been the turning point."

Portano guessed he had un-

derestimated the strength of

Army's offensive line. "Let's

admit it, they were stronger than

we were."

"They just had more, that's

all," Portano continued. "Bet-

ter spell that 'more'."

Coach Tom Cahill, in the

winners' dressing room, explained

how Army had prepared for

Navy.

"We don't have too extensive

a game plan—Moore right and

Moore left," he said.

and half, before mounting their

march to the Army 1, the Middle

backs up the ball four more times.

Navy did manage to put the ball

in the end zone once. After reach-

ing the Army 23-yard line with

the Army 23-yard line with

25 seconds left in the first half,

McNallen faked, rolled to his left

and threw off balance toward the

Army end zone.

A touchdown and extra point at

this stage would have given the

Middle a 7-6 lead and perhaps

the impetus to stall Army's bid

Middle Coach
Clears Deck
Afterward

By Parton Keese

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30

(UPI)—The first thing the

losing coach, Rick Portano, said

after yesterday's game was,

"Sick," and the first thing he

did was order everyone from the

Navy dressing room, except the

players.

Out trooped admirals, cap-

tains and commanders, and

for the next ten minutes, Por-

tano, who had never before

experienced losing to an Army foot-

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TOY SOLDIERS—The annual capacity crowd of 102,000 in John F. Kennedy Stadium in Philadelphia for Army-Navy.

Knicks Set Record, Then Lose

Rally to Win 18th Straight

By Thomas Rogers

CLEVELAND, Nov. 30 (UPI)—The New York

Knickerbockers executed one of the most remark-

able pressure rallies in the 24-year history of the

National Basketball Association Friday night to

turn an almost certain defeat by the Cincinnati

Royals into their 18th straight victory, a league

record.

Trailing by 105-100 with 16 seconds left, the

Knicks jammed 6 points into the

remaining time to

finish on top, 106-105.

A crowd of 10,438 filled

Cleveland Arena with tumultuous

shouting through the final

minutes when it seemed the Royals

would end the New York victory

streak just as they had snapped an

attempt by the 1959 Boston Celtics

to reach 18 straight.

When Oscar Robertson fouled

out of the game after having

made 32 points and ten assists,

it seemed remarkably apt that he

would be replaced by Bob Cousy,

the Cincinnati coach, who was a star

on the Celtics for many years.

When Cousy entered the game,

the Royals held a 101-98 lead with

1 minute 40 seconds left. After a

New York basket by Walter Fre-

zier, Cousy passed to Norm Van

Lier, who hit from the right side.

Cousy, after having been fouled

by Bill Bradley, then drew an

overtime by sinking two foul shots

that put Cincinnati's lead to 105-

100.

"All I could think about then

was that the streak was over and

we'd have to start all over again

on another one," said Frezier after-

ward.

Never Too Late

Other Knicks and coach Red

Holzman also admitted they had

thought they were finished at that

point. But Willis Reed was fouled

by Tom Van Arsdale and sank two

foul shots with 18 seconds left,

after which Cousy called time out.

On a midcourt out-of-bounds pass

by Cousy, Dave DeBusschere swept

in front of Van Arsdale, stole the

ball and drove to the hoop for a

layup that made it 105-104 with 13

seconds remaining.

The Knicks needed one more

break and they got it when Red

presumed Van Arsdale, who was

bringing the ball up court, and

tipped the ball to Frezier.

The speedy guard took off toward

the basket and threw up a jumper

that missed with two seconds to

go. But Van Arsdale had fouled

Frazier on the shot and Frezier

Palmer Cards

70 to Lead

By Robert Lipsyte

NEW YORK, Nov. 30 (UPI)—The streak

began on Oct. 24, in Detroit. The Knicks had

won the first five games of the season, lost to

San Francisco at Madison Square Garden, and

then traveled to Detroit the following night and

beat the Pistons, 116-82. Retrospectively, now

that the string is snapped, the beginning was

truly symbolic: the trade, in 1963, that brought

Dave DeBusschere from Detroit in

exchange for Butch Komives and

Walt Bellamy is generally con-

sidered the finishing touch of the

Knicks management's careful shap-

ing of the current team.

The Knicks won 18 games in a

row, a National Basketball Associ-

ation record, and generated enor-

mous excitement among their fans,

who have not had a first-place

team since 1954. Last night, there

were 19,500 at the Garden, the

seventh sellout of the season. It

was also coach Red Holzman's

27th wedding anniversary. But it

was Detroit's turn now, and the

Knicks, winding down like a hand-

cranked Victrola, lost 110-98.

"I approach this thing on a

daily basis," said Holzman after

the game. "Tomorrow is Sunday,

a day off. If the streak hadn't

been broken, I would have had a

few drinks and watched the foot-

ball games on television. But since

the streak is over, I'll have a few

drinks and watch the foot-

ball games on television."

"The guys wanted the streak

it was good for the team. The

record was nice. But Detroit beat

us. In this league any team can

beat any other team. You just

hope it doesn't become too ex-

tensive."

If the Knicks slowed last night,

it was only in comparison to the

feverish pace of the best of their

games. Willis Reed whipping

backballs out of other men's

hands, Willis Reed exploding up

from a grove of bodies under the

boards, DeBusschere and Mike

Rundberg and Cazzie Russell bar-

reling through the opposition.

Dick Barnett and Bill Bradley

popping in baskets from the cor-

ners.

There was none of that electricity

last night. Bradley committed a

rare foul at the game's start. De-

Busschere let a ball be snatched

from his hands, and the rest of

the team looked for pockets to

put their hands into.

Afterward, Bradley said he had

secretly hoped the streak would

Pistons End Streak

By 3 Shots

HILTON HEAD, S.C., Nov. 30

(UPI)—Arnold Palmer, trying for

his 100th victory in more than

a year, shot out a one-under-par 70

yesterday and took a three-stroke

lead, after 54 holes of the \$100,000

Heritage Classic.

Palmer, whose last victory was

in the Kemper in the early fall

of 1968, had a total of 209, four

under par after three trips around

the tough, new Little Harbour

Town golf links, a 5,555-yard par-

3 layout that was designed less

than two years ago by Pete Dye

and Jack Nicklaus.

Big Jack fell victim to his own

design. He was in solid contention

going to the last two holes. But

he finished with a bogey and a

double bogey for a 71 and a 214

total, five strokes away.

Besides Palmer, only Homero

